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GARIBALDI AND ITALY.

THE news of Garibaldi's capture is the worst news that we have received from Italy since the re-establishment of the Austrian dominion in Lombardy thirteen years ago. It is all very well to regard the victory of the King's troops over the Liberator of the Two Sicilies as the triumph of order over anarchy and of constitutionalism over demagogy. That is certainly the literal truth of the matter; but what if this order be modelled strictly after a French pattern, and this constitutionalism be dependent for its very existence on the good will of a French despot? By the grace of Napoleon III. Victor Emmanuel is King of Italy, and the decisions of the Italian Legislative Chambers, before they can be acted upon, must receive the consent not only of the nominal Sovereign of the realm, but also of the realm's actual patron, superintendent, and controller. This being the case, it matters not much to the Emperor of the French what the form of government in Italy may be entitled. He will allow the country to call itself what it likes, and even to do exactly as it likes, provided it does nothing whatever displeasing to him. He directs Italy without the cost of maintaining an army elsewhere than at Rome; and also, it must be admitted, without irritating the great mass of the Italians overmuch, by making his rule too evident and palpable an affair. We do not deny that the position of all classes in Lombardy, in the Duchies, and in Naples has been immensely improved by the formation of what Austria calls the "neo-Italian" kingdom. The Italians who have voluntarily united their fate to that of Piedmont have by doing so secured to themselves, at least for a period, the benefit of living under a Parliamentary and strictly legal system; whereas previously they were at the mercy of a purely arbitrary Government, which, in the case of Lombardy, was also a Government of foreigners. But, at the same time, the complete unity and independence of Italy is almost as much a dream now as it was ten years ago, when none but the followers of Mazzini regarded that glorious endthe ultimate object of all the Italian struggles of modern times—as really attainable.



WILLIAM ROUPELL, LATE M.P. FOR LAMBETH, (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER BROTHERS.)

Great numbers of Italians must, we are quite sure, be now asking themselves whether it was worth while driving away the Austrians from Lombardy and the Bourbons from Naples, that the whole of Italy, with the exception of Venetia, might be made a province of France. Recent events, and the reflections that recent events have naturally called forth, show that Italy, after all, is only to be regarded as a Southern Poland. The kingdom of Italy, holds very much the same position with regard to France that the kingdom of Poland held with regard to Russia before the insurrection of 1830; and if the Italians possessed the same desperate courage as the Poles and endeavoured to drive the French away from Rome, as the Poles drove the Russians from Warsaw, the Emperor Napoleon would, no doubt, complete the likeness by restoring "order" after the fashion of the Emperor Nicholas. What are the arguments used by those political writers in England and France who speak of the capture of Garibaldi as a fortunate incident? They say plainly that it is happy he is taken, because if he had invaded Roman territory he would have had the French upon him; while, if there had been a rising in Venetia, he would at the same time have been attacked by the Austrians. In our opinion, Garibaldi's justification not as a politician, perhaps, but as a patriot and a man-is to be found in the very fact that, had his expedition not been stopped, he would have been obliged, as the penalty of seeking to free the natural capital of his native land, to encounter the armies of Italy and France, separately or combined. His pretended friends say that by attempting to free all Italy he was endangering the liberty of that portion of his country which is not at the present moment under foreign yoke; but Garibaldi felt that the Italy of Victor Emmanuel existed only by sufferance, and that not one province or town of his native land was really independent. How can a nation talk of its independence when at every step in a just course it has to consider what its open and secret enemies may think of its proceedings and how they may resent them? Curious in-



PRESENTATION OF FLAGS CAPTURED FROM THE TURKS TO PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO, - (FROM A SKETCH BY COUNT DE MOYNIER-SEE PAGE 300.)

dependence indeed when a country is divided into the e, as Italy is, with Venetia in the hands of Austria, flowe in those who are or abstains from acting at the bidding of the French

We have spoken of the resemblance of Italy's actual situation to that of Poland weer a considerable amount of Polish territory had been constituted into a kingdom under the Russian reperence was in the enjoyment of certain national rights. We are not sure, how ver, but that the position of Italy just the francetion of Kasinsko. The great part of toland provinces had fatten under foreign dominion. If Kosci ako had pursual such a line of conduct as was no anneaded to e rusinly he would not have been severely wounded on the field of buille, and probably, also, the distruction of Poland would have been somewhat delayer. But Kosta ko. (or nather a part of it) would possess estensible in leganders while remaining virtually under the control of for depers. He engaged, with an army emisting chiefly of remain and workmen, in a bopoless struggle against three great military Powers. He was beaten, but he has left behind him on imperishable name and one of the noblest examples in all history for his countrymen to follow. The Poles might, of course, have died like dogs, but, by a matural impulse, they preferred to die like heroes; and, although Kosciusko and his soldiers never calculated the effect of their self-samiliee, the practical result of their devotion has been that the : which their history hope with them. If they had simply to their discussion territory and had abandoned their countryme a meder the Burrian Prussian and American rule, they still would have been swallowed up, sooner or later; only, in that case, they would have perished without exciting the sympathy of any one, and without leaving to their descendants the faith which, as it is, they justly feel in their ultimate liberation-the conviction that, somer or later, there will be salvation for a people which has proved that it cannot be destroyed, and that, if it is to be governed for a time by foreign tyrants, it, at least, will never acquies an in their rule.

It is easy to say that Gartbaldi acted rashly now that he has failed but Italy was in a desperate state when he resolved on making one last essay to free Rome; and she is now in a more desperate state than ever, for all things show that her Government is getting quite reconciled to the pressure of the French Emperor. Ratazzi is not ashamed to take his orders from Paris; and the officers and civil functionales of Italy are not in the least ashamed to take theirs from Ratazzi,

WILLIAM ROUPELL.

WILLIAM ROUPELL.—Intely the reputed millionaire, pet of forume, M.P. for Lambeth, and habitud of the fusion able circles of London now the immediate a good, the self-accured paratrator of truck forway, and perjany, and probably soon to be the manacled cinvict, whose name is henceforth to be associated with shore of the it bears. Redpaths, Politiques, and Durde is who have able thereafter influences in the criminal annuals of the country—it the son of the lare. He and Paincel hough lead never hand an absolute, of Lambeth and Southwark. William Roundline country—it was an ad Southwark. William Rangell, as everybody knows, was an orgitimate child, having been bonn in 1831, some years before his organs were married. He was educated as a bounder, and was dated to the Bar in the liner Temple in April, 1831, 1, heaver practised his profession. He was first at Lambeth in 1857, some tile eafter his father's dark, an full flush of the fortions his coince had provined for he Major Communication the 18th Sarrey Volunt ces, where raised, and was at the expense, it is said, of the principle out to of the grant of paying the bonn consists on numbers of which he was playing the bonn consists on numerous consists at a Roupell rucket hierard to an advanced Liberal, we the ballot, and an oppment of church rates and the money one religious parposes. Of Mr. It spells some ly and his career in Parliament we need say a readers will remember that, from his first appearance will remember that, from his first appearance in the total time to time noted in these pages. Mr. Roupell's rese organism Gaol, his next appearance before a correct by in the Central Criminal Court in the care, peahaps to quit it as a condemned felon—q in the s, pediaps to quit it as a condemned felon—a vertex that promised, and might have he

Significant Recognition.—The new Confederate vessel, constructed by thing with from the tritish a comer Fingal, which ram into Savannah in spring—then a now and stanch craft, just ont of the shippard at region—is described by the Federals as carrying two both, rifest guns, onto, rifled guns, six busineh columbiads, two 24-pounders for gape and bore, in all, fourteen heavy pieces. In shape she is like the Merrin we, with mach less draught of water. She is heavily attracted, what her thiss are projected by heavy wrought-from lide so arranged as a class the recoil of every gun. She has a massive beak at each oad, and is cover, provid d with a scalding apparatus to rejed any attempt to board. Her commander is a daring non—Fembroke Jones, normally of the real states Navy. The Federals have three powerful iron-clust gardnesses by completed, at Cincinnati and New Albany, Indiana, ramed respectively conflicted, at Cincinnati and New Albany, Indiana, ramed respectively conflicted, at Cincinnati and New Albany, Indiana, ramed respectively to the built in any manner say sed to shot is a traded with from plates and the trade that the properties of the tendenter are expected in the manner and the first plates are feet below the water-line, the hull plates we manner thick, the door a manner of the tendenter are expected in the first continuous constitution for the first plane, and the trade of the tendenter are expected for some and the total states there in the first plane and and also have two constitutions of great power which in small water would are also have to care with two feet of water.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Grammath: having fallen into the hands of his pursuers, the grave question now remains. What is to be done make. With the discussion of this question the Paris papers are no passent occupied, and numerous and extravagent are the speculations in which some of neuerous and extravagant are the speculations in which some of hem indulge with regard to the means to be employed for the solution of a problem which, after all, is a task that everybody admits an be effected by one lead and one hand only. A leading organ of ability opinion, if public opinion may be said to exist or to find appression amongst our neighbours across the Charmel, suggests hat the embarrassments of the Ineian Gaverament are only one beam, and that unless the Emperor consens to without the present anger than ever. This La France, the law with greater danger than ever. This La France, the law controlled journal, declares is altogether we laded from the role calculation from the role calculation. In period mind has conserved for itself. On the other and, the remour provails in political circles that MM. Persiany, build, and Thouvenel have made their regulation of old a conditional permanellate settlement of the constrainty floragan question.

Public order in Sprind decrees appear to test upon a very stable and don. Appropriation of an earlier is need to remine the the overament at Madia, and the was of a previous any character reaseer adapted when a view to its repression in the exert of any

to Madrid.

A Madrid journal amounts the arrival of Copinin Olave at San Illdeforms with the treaty of pener recently signed between France, Spain, and Cochin Caina, and states that the following are the principal stipmations contained therein:—1. The tuil exercise of the Constian radig in stab be free throughout the require—2. Contain commarked advantages. 3. The residence of a Spanish Compadiation of Hos. 4. An incoming for the expenses of the war, fixed at 50,000,000 of male for the two nations. The journal adds that the above sure is to be distinct the two flavors and Spain in proportion; to be agreed upon by the two Governments, and that Spain has declared any concess in of territory, preferring a analysis indemnity in teac.

The espace of Garibaldi, of which particulars will be found in another common, has produced a profound sensition throughout half. Sympathy with the fallen leader is universal, even among those who most strongly lamented the enterprise in which he was engaged; and popular feeling continues to manifest itself in rictoria ascendales in several cities of the kingdom. It is expected that the Italian Parlament will meet on the 25th inst., and that the first act of the Manistry will be to demand from the Chamber of Deputies and that yet bring to trial such of its members as any implicated in the late outbreak. On the other hand, it is animoned that on the opening of the Chambers an energetic attempt will be made to precare an impeachment of Retazzi, on the ground that he violated the privileges which the Constitution accords to members of Parliament by directing the arrest of some of the body on applicans. Eumouts of the wildest and most extravagant description naturally find easy circulation in the present disturbed state of affairs, and among the latest is one to the effect that several chests filled with pontards have been selzed at Milan.

The Mazzinian journal at Milan, the Unita Italiana, has voluntarily suspended publication.

A letter from Rome asserts that the Government of Turin has caused assurances to be given to the Romans that, as soon as the Garibaldian movement should be suppressed and transmitting fair resourced, the French army of occupation would retire. It is this assurance which has prevented popular numitestations being made in Rome in favour of the insurrection.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a letter to Count Torgach, the Chanceller of Hungary, directing that a conference of competent near shall be formed to discuss and prepare a scheme intensed to supply Hungary with a system of civil and criminal legislation qualified to secure a conscientious, proupt, and cheap administration of justice. The experience of the provisional regulations for the administration of justice in Hungary, now in force during twelve months, has proved, the Emperor states, that there are numerous defects in the civil and criminal laws of the kingdom to which it is urgent that remedial measures should be applied. The scheme resulting from the conference is to be submitted first to the Hungarian Connecllery, and after having been considered, and, if nectical, medified, by that office, will be laid before the Emperor, who, should be approve of it, will present it as a Royal proposition to the maxthungarian Diet.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An important reduction in the Russian Lapariel Guard and the

An important reduction in the Russian important Gund and the troops of the Line has been ordered by the Russian Government.

The second, third, and fifth corps-d'armér are to be reduced from a

a passe to ting. Ster from Crosow of the 2% h nlt, says: "Mere than 100

MONTENEGRO.

MONTENEGRO.

A felegram from Constantinepe, dated Stumby last, announces the foll of Certime, the stronghold of the Meadenegrins. Prince Needlas and Marke, following the celebrated example of the IInsians at Moscow, set line to the town before quitting it, and, with the greater part of the folial faunts, fled into Assama territory rather than submit to the Turks.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

According to intelligence received from Vera Ceux, via Havanuch and New York, to Aux, I, the French stem or Greenade had bomburbed Compared, but was driven off. Companies ion between O. Lecha and Vera Crez continued very dilect. The Branch Minister in Mexico had issued a struct proclamation against the disperse necessaries of Admira at Vera Crez. Publica pulsar talls the second favourable to regolutions for exaministing a continue set of the type and the Americans. It is reported that 1000 treats left in Bet viewall the Americans. It is reported that 1000 treats that artificiate for Vera Cruz on the 8th of August. The French continued to compy their position at Orizaba, where the Mexicans had not again attempted to make them.

INDIA.

A telegraphic messive from Botch by on the 12 hult, communicates the fact that Boo Salut, a relative and an abetter of the infamous Nana Sahib, of Cawapper notoriety, has been sentenced to death for the part he took in the late muturies in India. Apprehensions are electricated of drought and familie in the western provinces. The commercial news is indicative of thow but gradual improvement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope.

We learn from the Cape of Good the period a bid for the annexation of British Kaffraria had been introduced by the Local Parliament by the Government, but was rejected. A resolution moved by the Colonial Secretary to hid the Parliament alternately in the eastern and vestion provinces was also bet, and resolutions for the separation of the two provinces had been lost by trifling majorities. A full for an anomal substity for a line of small steamers to England had passed a vote of censure for the home authorities for the record changes in the distribution of on the home authorities for the recent changes in the distribution of

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS,

A large force, und a General "Stone wall" Jackson, having a sent to actual General Pope, the latter retreated before them to a junction with General B ruside on the Reppahanneck. It is stand that if Coolea had at itself bis forces with those of Pope. Conference followed close on Pope's near during his retreat. Collegence, Skirmining and artillery organizments continued to the whole week. The Confederales at length made a dush at continue, capturing one staff officer and General Pope's part to the capturing and despatches, and most valuable papers and to the capturing and most valuable papers.

the campaign.

From Colpepper, under date Aug. 19, we have the felactivally ence respecting General Poppes army:—

The retreat of our army, and the advance of the relation overal, see, are no 1 max matters of donor. It was expected that the retreatment of the relation o

The lors expected invasion of Kratneky is now functionally fact, the Captives, be keeps backing coinsel the State and captill that town of Songreet. Subsequently they moved upon Green, and at the last accounts were the atening Bowling Green. General Kishy Sonist, with 15,000 men, 24 pieces of articlery, and an adopter force of cavalry, was marching from East Tennesser, to order to control the Federal supplies at Cambelland Gap and compel at control. He had already captured London, in the rear of the Federal, and was on the eve of attacking them both in front and rear.

General Butter had ordered all pursons in New Orleans to delive up all private arms. The French Consul pootested against the expering of French subjects to deliver up their arms, as unnit takel as supposition of a tendency to revolv have shown themselves, and an such a case the protection of the Federal Government could such effective against internal cremies, whose language breams and the nature strated, and who are only kept partially in suffection to the confederal matter and there was no just cause of complaint, and that all persons ands to her up their arms. He has likewise ordered that, as the people are examinated, all burgaines and nobberies with violence, and all appointed as a few desired and the confederate army would be contacted.

A semi-official Washington despatch says that Mr. Reverly Johnson has made a report to the Federal Government quence, and thus

information of the Confederate army would be enumerated.

A semi-official Washington respect says that Mr. Recently Johnson has made a report to the Federal Government upon all points which he lately went to New Orleans to examine, and that President Lucoln has approved his conclusions. He resummed the rearm to the Ducch Consul of the 800,000 dols, seized by Gerend Butler, and the payment to the French Consul of 716,000 cds.; and also that a large amount of sugar and other merchandise should be clinquished to British, Greek, and other foreign merchants in New Orleans. Mr. Johnson declared that these seizeds by General hieler cument be justified by civil or minimaly law.

It is repeated that General Butler will be relieved from the command at New Orleans, and that General John A. Dix will be appointed in its place. Mr. Reverdy Johnson will be appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana.

Governor of Londstana.

Cassius M Chy has been recently severaled at Pitt-burg, Penn sylvania, where he made a spaced divoted chiefly to denomicing England. The Abelition party in America, with Horace Greely as their organ, are manifesting strong symptoms of dispatisfaction with the temporating policy adopted by President Lincoln on the slavery

General M Chellan had evacuated Harriso.'s Linding on the James River, and had moved once more are set the peninsula to York River. The particulars of this movement, which took place on Aug. 16, are

estiness to move at an hour sund lead to march by land were placed

OPENING OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS-ME-SAGE OF PERSIDENT DAVIS.

For Confederate Congress as embled at Richmond on the 18 h th The message of President Jufferson Davis is mainly devoted to suggestions for improvements in the navel and minimary deportments of the Southern Confederacy, and to a conunciation of the war policy

The President then says :- "The military events have as or dilie friends of constitutional theory of ore final trimoph in the penotes struggle against despotic asarparion."

He then refers to the Confication Act, which, he says, if execute

He then refers to the Confication Act, which, he says, if executed, would min the entire population of the Southern States.

The President denounces the Federal Generals for arming slaves, and General Butler's proclamation, and states that the Federal Government evaded answering the inquiry whether they same used these acts by replying that the inquiry was had by. "Retabatory measures must be adopted against those who dispace the protess in of was by making it an occasion for the commission of most recribes. The exasperation closed by failure has aroused the worst positions of the second." It leading to finance, President Davis says that the accountated debt is small.

An intercal issue of Treasury notes for the service of the country is recommended. "The very large increased folde of the field of Covernment may hereafter render it necessary," Le continues, "for extend the provisions of the Conscript Act to city a new treat remarks in forty-five to forty-five years of age. The vigour and efficiency of the

here to forty-five years of age. The vigour and ellipsecy of present Confederate force, and the skill and needy of its leaven-pire the belief that no further entolment with be me stary, foresight has caused Congress to grant power to cell more in into the field if necessary."

A bill had been introduced into the Confederate Congress for againg retaliatory measures against the Fiderals, as well as a bill swing on export duty of 20 per cent on contain and tobacce, to aid rind tempting the loss of cirizers by the enemy.

A bill had likewise been introduced providing that a Federal array again so granually of white and block man shall not be in head the picil gas of war. All negroes belonging to such an array as any be explained with be sold, and their communicers have a result of the picil gas of war.

The New York correspondent of a leading daily contemporary as the following picture of the present state and future prospects parties in America:

and in, list use I was a community. It has been haptised in factorial become manages of the great community with of Christondian, heroid and unclaim of the admiration even to three-f, units of its late fellow-chitzens with mis to resist its independence. The North of us no such specta is a content and it is not united. The inconference to finite for it. I in

e greath of properism, so long supposed to be peculiar to the Old odd, have produced serious riots in more than one city of the odd, and the social distuity of the Federals will be evident to the who care to see and understand the truth. Nor are these, amounts as they are, the sole symptoms of the chars Northern interests, possions, and opinious that underlies all or large and "bunkum" of the press. The officers of the Federal buy are parelicly denounced as crunken and inclinicant by the Warmontony, and the volunteers, though tempted by a hundred deliars, and to street under them. Even a Brigadier-General was seen to a choriously drough the tree at battle of Malven heights, and come then cashiered. At this moment the police of New York dother happe cities are publicly employed in capturing commissioned large at the deliars a precitable of mid-they arrested one done, one captain, several lieutenants, and a number of sergeants alterparas. Surely this is a picture presented to the mind's eye libria with a first production of explains the idea of harmonious union, settled purser, high aims, or exalted patriotism in the North!"

ITH AND THE GARBALDIAN MOVEMENT.—M. Kossith has letter to the Italian journals, duted Lausanne, 28th uft. in which shis strong disapproval of Garibaldi's conduct, and advises the motto obey his appeal to arias since the General is not in trussisting, but acaimst his own Government, with a view to a dith the Emparor of the French, which would be the diff. "His (Garibaldi's) war-cry is 'Rome or death!" It is but he define the authority of the patriot King of Italy, throwal into confo-ion, checks its organisation (which, alas! had already into confo-ion, checks its organisation (which, alas!)

there from the Austrian domination.

AN OLD MURDER DISCOVERED.—A wealthy Russian family, consisting of the persons, disappeared from the term of Lapbach mount forty years ago, not the persons, disappeared from the term of Lapbach mount forty years ago, not the persons, disappeared from the term of Lapbach mount forty years ago, not the persons, disappeared from the term of Lapbach mount forty years ago, not the persons, disappeared from the term of Lapbach mount forty years ago, not the country believe in my words. I am resolved to enter Rome as a configuration, however, he was discharged. The man and his wife baying large wanting, however, he was discharged. The man and his wife baying large at a time, the heir, had caused the house to be required; and fast week, while digiting at a short depth below the surface, five skeletons were discovered, three in one place and two in another, and, from the persons, disappeared in the they were placed, it is evident that they had been bound ignificantly and the surface, five skeletons are discovered in the thouse of the country of the country, and took the surface of the country of the country, and took the surface of the country, and took the surface of the country of t

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF GARIBALDI.

between them Reggio, and was then being pursued by a corps of Bersacheri. The latter were under the command of Coloral Palarvicire, and in the course of the dry attacked Garibalti, who we strongly posted, but after a sharp contest was taken prison r with all bis followers. The forces engaged on each side are declared in the otheral telegrams to have been about equal—namely, 2000 Garibaldians to 1800 of the Royal treops. The less of the Royal treops is stated to be twelve killed and 200 wounded. In the course of the action Garibaldi had the mistortone of receiving two wounds, which, although severe, are stated not to be damerous. One is in the foot, and the other in the leg. His son, Menotti, is also wound d and a prisoner. It is stated that the General, after his capture, tests sted to be put on board an English steamer, in order that he might leave the country. This, however, was refused, and he has been conveyed to Spezzia, where he arrived on San lay evening.

The details yet received of the circumstances connected with the defeat and capture of the popular It dion lender are very meagre. The Turin corresponds at of the Paris Constitutionael, writing on Sanutary, that is a factor of the faterior received the news of the conduct at Assembning and of the can ree of Cartiaddi and his volunters. The first despatch was sent by the contract Cadahu, dated from Reggio, the despatche followed. From these it appears that Garibald's Lention was if position for girl the Typol. Colonal Tallaviches, who commanded the Beragheri, belowing that Garibaid was at Aspramente, re olved to nature of the grounder which he had relatored by two battalions of the Luc. Be driven his little corps into three columns, which acconded the little towards Aspramente by three different parks. Garibald's was sommened to turned the surronder ten his round, and resistance which was some

be enough ment of Aspramonte was preceded by an interview betwee loaded and Colonel Paddovalcino. The former presented himself will of trace, when the Colonel, when is not an irregular soldier, as has be ed in a despecial, declared that he could not a redwithe exhibitation exe

stand in a despach declared that be could not receive the ex-lifetator except as an examy. Garibaldi is said to have their returned to his treeps, and the firing immediately commenced.

A Paris latter states that there is good reason to believe that. Garibaldi surrendared not to 1800 but 18,000 men, and that his capture is a result of something very like treachery on the part of the Italian Government and of Colonel Pallackino. It appears that the latter sent a flag of truce to Garibaldi requesting him to delay his march. Garis left, with the simplicity and noresty which are tim inherent out it ies of his nature, complied. An opportunity was thus given to Pallavicino to gather an overwhelming force, and to occupy the pass of Tivolo. After a short interview Garibaldi was summoned to surroader. Profused. An astack was immediately commenced, and the deliverer of Italy was shot down at the first volley.

Colonel Palavicino, who communiced the Rayal troops on the execution, was an first said to have been an oil companion-in-arms of Gardaldi. This, however, it appears, is not the case, as the officer in question is a Genesce, has long been in the regular Piedmontese arms, and was represent in the campaigns of 1816.6. He has been promoted to the malk of Brigua's Centeral for his services at A-prano 19.

Italians! My programme is always the same. I wish as much as in me lies that the phinode of the Tist of October, 1866, shall be a reality, and that the compete signed between the people and the King shall receive its mile-tecution. I bend myself b force the majesty of King Vietna Emmanuel, the King occased by the antion, but I am hostle to a Ministry which, in order to please diplomacy, ordered in May last the arrest and the trial of occupation coase in presence of the great unitary idea. Let all the rath of leady. . . . No one must be assonished it the good the formula for resurrection, fet the minds and the train of leady. . . . No one must be assonished it the good that or flangary prefers to wait until a moment when Austria shall be trained by a finding prefers to wait until a moment when Austria shall be trained or in dearer of being coraged, upon some point, or, at least, until for common training the first coraged, upon some point, or, at least, until the rath of leady or in damper of being coraged, upon some point, or, at least, until the rath of the great rain of our resurrection, fet the minds and the cross of all parties be exclusively directed to the liberating undertaking of Rome, The next may come after. To Rome therefore! To Rome I Rise, hence of 1813 and 1819; and you, also, arount yould of 1820 and 1830; and subject to the special state of the secret crossed! We will gain the victory, for we have on our side reason, national right, and the consciences of all. Our resolution has side reason, national right, and the consciences of all. Our resolution has given rile to great hopes in the word; we must more and more justify that our brave army may then be with us. If I lave done anything for our two prefers to them being ever after discovered. Suspicion fell upon an hotel crossed them murderer of the family, as shortly after their disparance of them being ever after discovered. Suspicion fell upon an hotel cross them being ever after discovered. Suspicion fell upon an hotel cross them murderer of the family, as shortly after their disparance of them being ever after discovered. Suspicion fell upon an hotel cross them murderer of the family, as shortly after their disparance of them being ever after discovered. Suspicion fell upon an hotel cross of the suspicion fell upon an hotel cross of the suspicion fell upon an hotel cross of the upon for the case of the family consisting the fermion of the prefers of the family consisting

The Cotton Famille — Weitherawals From Savings-banks in Classinw.—The financial year of the savings-tanks is gins in November, and the drawings from the bian, during the ten months which have elapsed since late November, exceed by 3000 the drawings of the corresponding ten months to the previous year. These 3000 duratings represent a sum of £13,000, so that £13,000 more have been little from the savings-banks during the last ten months than during the ten menths of the previous financial year. People who are lutting the readings from the bank in times of dull trade, with the view of maintaining themselves in feast, generally do so in similar stans weekly; but many or the epositors who uplifted their money during the past ten manths uplifted the whole—concilines £50 or £60—insteading that it was their mainten to emigrate. This fact seems to show that hisports the sting of the present commanded crisis has not been very severily felt in Glasgow, but it is in possible to doubt that a goodly proportion of the £13,000 drawn from the bank has been uplifted to provide the necessaries of life.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MEASEN.—A subsciling marker barries on the fiver that at the crews of two beats—the Limited Liability and the Jockey—comisched racing, and in the course of the race they got foul of each other, by lich the Jockey was upset and cleven persons, eight men and three women, are precipitated into the river. Four of the men were rescued, but the ther four men and three women were drowned, and their bodies have not nee been recovered.

MERIDER AND ATTEMPTED SUCIDES—A shocking marker has taken

since been recovered.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A shocking murder has taken place at the village of Wahiteh, in Dozretshito. Two respectable and rather extensive farmers in the parish quarrefled over their respective obligations maker the parish rates. The feed between them had continued for some time, and on Friday week Mr. stone, one of the two, was walking near the house of the other, Mr. Fooks, when the latter came out, levelled a gun, and shot him through the head. While the alarmed heighbours were gathering at the noise of the shot, the wretched man went into his own house, and fired again at his own head. He was dangerously wounded, but at the last accounts he was still survices. Ha is a face of the shot, he was still survices.

BLACKBURN MANUFACTURERS AND THE RELIEF FUND.—A letter from Blackburn says:—" The total amount of the subscription list for Blackburn is £9037; £3697 is local, £1940 general; £2300 has been sent by the Lord Mayor, £600 from the Manchester committee, and £600 as a special fund to be devoted to the employment of labour in the grounds about the workhouse. Of the proprietors of the ninet-one mills of Blackburn I can only find nineteen that have yet subscribed, and the naited contributions of the nineteen amount to just over £700. The highest sum which appears opposite to any name is £100, and there are very few of these. Among the subscribers are gentlemen of enormous wealth, all made out of the trade and carrying on most extensive concerns. One gentleman who gives £100 is assessed to the poor-rate at £3300; another, who has only given £50, has been heard to boast that he had made £200.000 in a single year. With regard to a third, who also gives £100, it came out in evidence on a trial that he made £170,000 in about a couple of years; and a fourth, who employs 1500 hands, and whose poor-rate assessment is over £2500, contents himself with giving £50. Among those conspicuous by their absence there are also some large concerns, and, what is werse, many of them stopped the moment there was the least threatening of danger."

A POLICEMAN dropped dead in the street in London while on duty on

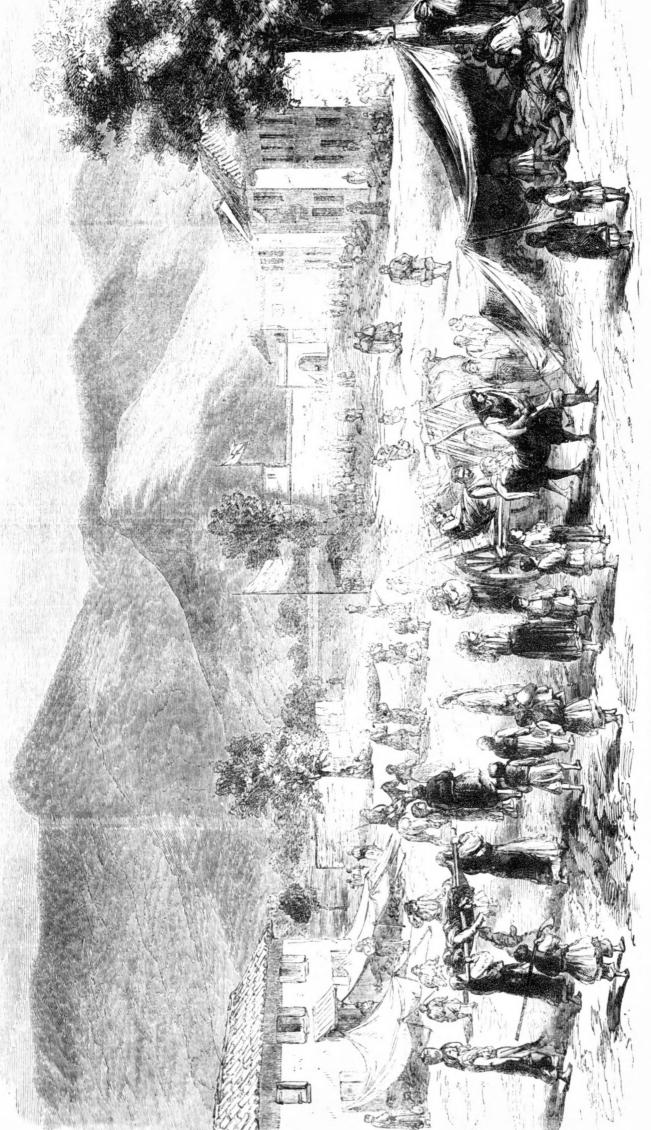
A POLICEMAN dropped dead in the street in London while on duty on Sunday last. He had been in purs ift of a thief in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch and had lost sight of him in the crowd. Anxious and breathless, he stopped to ask another constable if he had seen the runaway. While in the act of doing so he fell forward a cornse.

THE MONTENECRINS.

Notwithstanding the severe reverses which the Montenegrins persevere in opposing the Turki courage. Neither the traditional ferotity of the number's prevent the flerce mountaineers from a declaring that they will leave nothing but blood foe, while it will yet take ten years of war to red Mountain to submission. It will be sad, ind frequent conferences and the moral force which Eurequent conferences and the moral force which Eurequent the second that the second in the second restruction in determining the second second in the second sec

cumstances and partly owing to an old policy of the conquering race. The inhabitants of Upper Albania, after making a most gallant defence against the Turkia invader, under Skender Bey Costriota, turned Mohammedans en masse. The strong clan system which has prevailed there from the most ancient times no doubt contributed mainly to this sudden conversion. The chiefs, once conquered, found it advantageous to belong to the ruling people,

injurious opinions as belong more to the state in which they are clive than to any desire on their parts to occupy a position succernoscusly assigned to them in Europe. They are too frequent only as brigands who accustom themselves to a guerrilla warfurth, they are peasants who, gaining at best but a scanty substitute, they are peasants who, gaining at best but a scanty substitute, their ander their rade mountain culture, have been constant to stand on the defensive and suddenly take up arms to repeinwader. To such a pitch has this grown during the late poli



WOUNDED MONTENEGRINS IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF CEITIGNE,

Before an enemy whose organisation in the matter of material and military equipage leaves little to be desired, the Montenegrins have been reduced to live on their scanty rations of black bread, with the occasional addition of mutton ham, while they are almost without scores and without ambidances for the wounded, who are left to be painfully removed by men, or even by women and children. This was the terrible condition of the mountaineers on their retirement to Cettigne, previous to its being taken by the Turks. For the was filled with the wounded and the dying, while many of them lay upon the ground, without bedding or blankeds, until on the following day a quantity of old shirts could be collected, from which to provide

cations that they may be said to form a nation of irre to dispute every foot of ground which leads to to defiles, while the impossibility of their cultivating the sary for them to commit frequent raids upon the agreater abundance seems to accompany a more or yoke of the enemy. Prince Danielo, of revered succeeded in introducting a moral influence amongst those who are ignorant of their customs who do nas well as their courage. The traveller may wanded the territory with as much security as can be found

linen for dressing their wounds. The whole of Cettigue, indeed, offered a terrible spectacle. Before the door of every house lay the mained and dying men in the blaze of an almost tropical noon, in the damp chill of the night, formented by their inflamed wounds.

The young Prince Nicolas reserved no special comforts for himself during this common distress. Pain and death made all things equal, and everything was shared amongst the sufferers. Meanwhile the wounded soldiers lay almost uncomplaining, except by an occasional moan produced by

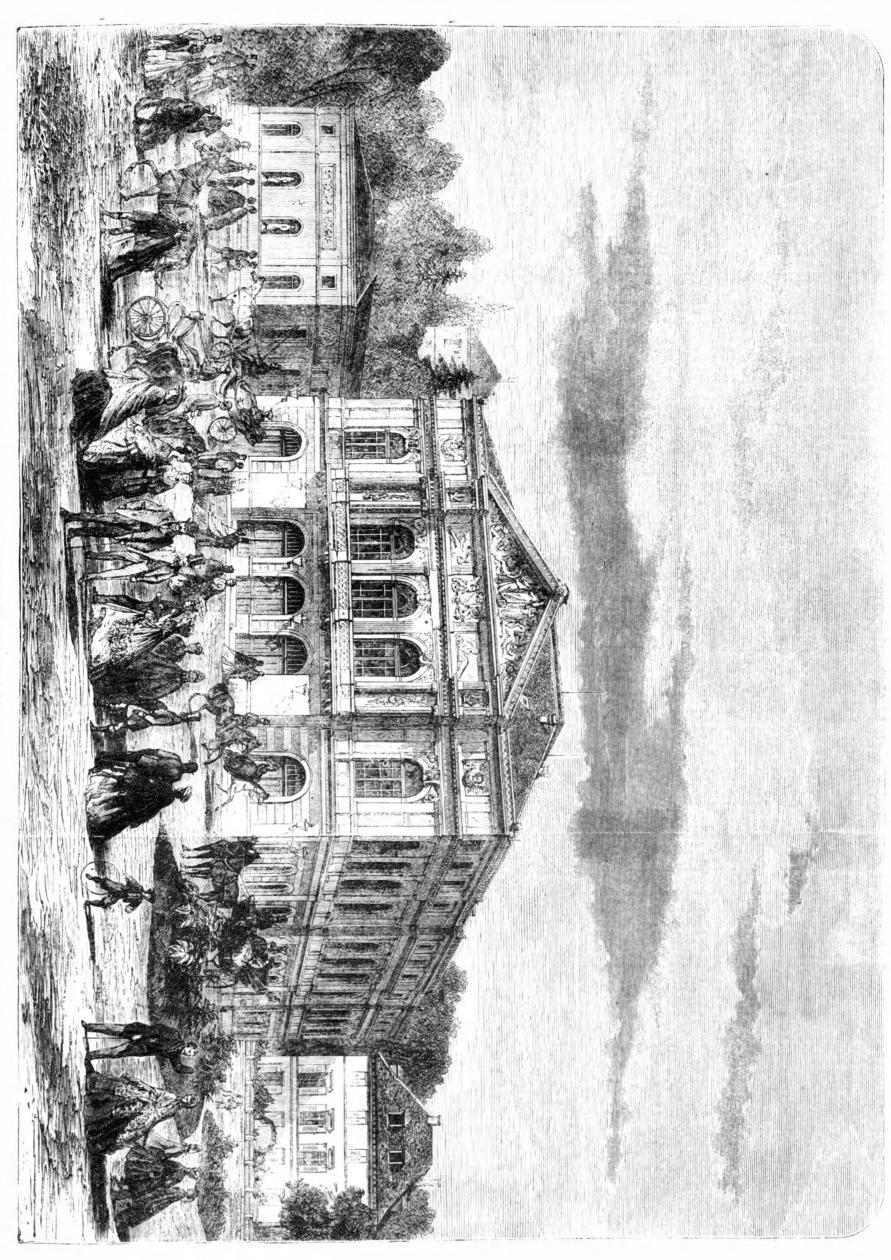
thing was shared amongst the sufferers. Meanwhile the wounded soldiers lay almost uncomplaining, except by an occasional moan produced by unusual agony. As now and then one of the brave mountaineers breathed his last, he would cry as his farewell to those whom he left behind, "Let us

die for our country!" and then the wail of women rose above the moans the wounded,

These same women, heroic in the national cause, underwent with the fortitude of martyrs all the terrors and fatigue of the long march, in which they carried the provisions, and helped to bear away the wounded in the final conflict with a sublime courage, and at the same time a touching tenderness, which should move the pity of all Europe.

Our Engravings represent respectively the scene in the public square at Cettigne, and the ceremony of presenting to Prince Nicolas those flags which





THE NEW THEATRE AT BADEN.

At last there is a theatre at Baden, caucud at the very end of the Promehade, and in a style which is worthy of Pratic isself; so that the visitors to that plattanesque and gay little corner of the world where people go to drink the waters and to etheredies, as it were, all the dissipation of a long season in a great city, are no longer connect to the Conversation House and the Drinkhall for their ammentances. Not that the Conversation House hake any of the elements of "life" so called, for, what with the Saturday bolls and the three remions a week, the card parties, drinking, sincking, and, what is more, the gaming by right, and the history and areades by day, this building is perhaps one of the most quierly dissipated and altreather terrible agglomerations of ballroom, the are, musicaball, suppersation, and "tapis-vert" on the habitable globe. The life at Baden, however, is altogether peculiars—nay, the very streets are a riddle, for the houses are unmband from 1 to 503 without the elightest attempt at regularity, and going up and down, cross turnings, in and our by lanes and alleys, the particular place you want being inevitably round some inaccessible corner. Izaving out the gaming, the Conversation House is really an admirable contrivance for cantralising the victors but then the gaming basts (if there is anybody to play) from eleven in the morning tall twelve at night—rouge et noir and realette, the crowd around the former tables, where the stakes are frequently high, increasing at night by the number of lookers-on, who, if the old adage is to be believed, "see the most of," as they undoubtedly sustain the least injury from, the game. The ball and concertrooms are really splendid apartments, and the exertions of Mr. Berezet have enabled this to add fresh attractions every season, not the least of which is the

The Drinkhall is a place thoroughly utilitarian, as its name implies but magnificeat nevertheless; the not mineral water which runfrom the noble marble pillur supporting the reof typifying the genia and restorative influence of Nature to the victims of Art and Society

invalids, the valetudinarians, or the "seedy" robust, may drick the warm, saline, brotblike fluid in the ortholox quantities, which vary from two to ten glasses in bull an hour; after which they may and in leed should—take exercise in the Cosbrook, the Lichlenthal, or oak avenue, leading to the ruins of Yberg; the Namary of the Cistercians, founded in 1245; and also to the Gruene Winkel (green corner), where there is a genuine public-house. Several walks from the valley (which is properly called the Bacca Valley) lead to the top of Mount Cecilia, which shades the clossfer. Then, for these who are capable of the exection, there is the Marcury Tower, on the top of the Stanfenberg, whence a lovely view may be obtained of the Rhine from beyond Strasboorg to Spires—the range of the Vosges and the adjacent country. Here, induced in a sort of brick sentrabox, scands an ancient pile of stones, the initial characters inscribed on one of which are said to mean, "In honour of the divine imperial house consecrated to the god Meterny, by Carius the Merchant, to requit bimself of a vow made for the reavery of his health." Those who have read of Mr. Pielwield's homoural discovery and its translation, however, may be inclined to scep beism as to this translation.

It would be impossible to describe helf the remantic localities surrounding Baden, for there is the old castle, the former residence of the Margraves of Baden, and described by the French in 1688; the ruins of Ebersteinburg, which, from its isolated rock, commands a view of the Rhinedale; the Fremersberg and its old convent; the Devil's Polpit, with its ancient legend; and the wild but interesting Waltsedrobt

To these, or rather to the more sophisticated recreations, has now been added this new theatre, the exterior of which is of an oblong shape, and very beautifully descrated with columns of the Ionic order of architecture. The ornaments of the frieze comprise the grand ducal arms, which occupy the centre, while on each side are figures representing Germany and the Rhine. The front contains the figures of Poetry, Pointing, and Music. The solic, ornamented in white an gold, contains 625 seats, while the stalls and the boxes are unusually spacious and elegant. In its entire arrangements the theatre at Bader will be a very pleasant addition for the visitors who annually throughts places of public resort.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR GERMANY.—The Queen took her departure for Germany on Monday afternoon. Her Majesty bett Windsor at half-past two, and travelled by the South-Western Relievy to Nine-don Station. Thence she proceeded in a carriage to Woodwich, where the Fatry yacht was waiting her arrival. Her Majesty went to beard immediately, and the Fatry according to more got under way for Greenbilte, where the Victoria and Albert received the Royal party, who arrived safely off Antwerp at 30% num, on Th. sday, and proceeded to larges de-

THE THAMES EMBANAMENT.—A commencement has been made with this important undertaking. Several barges have been moored in the river, immediately opposite the new besteed massion of the Duke of Baceleach, and gaugs or labourers are busily employed in driving piles into the h.d of the river. It is said to be the latention to being into operation the steam windless for working the "monkey," or pile-striving machine, by which a great saving is effected, both in time and manual labour. These windlesses may be seen daily at work in driving the piles at the works of the new ratives being on morrier of each on the experts side of Black Figura, butter.

A DARING BUSHRANGER.—A good deal of excitorent has been expendence throughout the colony of New South Wales by the explais of one Gardiner, a bushranger, whose success bids fair to thace the adventures of Diek Turpin in the shade. For some membrs past this rafflan has, with his party defield the attempts made for his capture; the police, total mounted and foot, have been up to the present time nonphissed. Gardiner's gang consists of some half-dozen despenders, and in a country like tast when they intest, so thinly populated, with numerous tracts of forest, it is no cesy matter to offset their enpure. They are well provided with horse, fine a me, money, &c., in addition to which they have, apparently, no lack of accomplices and thus, for the last three months, they have, as it were, defiel the whole of the police force. The toria robber scarcely applies, or rather it is not a term shift circuit a strings when had pressed to fastnesses and places of hiding known only to themselves. A degree of mandin, poetic sentimentality has been engendered in the minds of many of the country people in the man's favour, which, perhaps, more than angut else, tends to prevent his capture, and though robots or right and left, he carefully avoids muleting p or people, and, in all cases, has avoided the countries ion of visiones. To lades he is especially police, and these are told of his returning warches, as merimes adding a prevent from himself, but never committing violence to the fair sex. His last exploit places and his forwar ones completely in the shade. The gold from the various diggings is conveyed to the seaboard by the Government escort, consisting of some eight or ten mounted policemen, and from the care exercised in its transmission, is ironically considered secure. Some ten days since, Gardiner, with his associates, "stuck up" the Lachlan escort, and after a prolonged fight, in which all the troopers were wounded, succeeded in carrying off the whole of the body, amounting in value to over £16,000 worth of gold. The wh

REPRESENTATION OF CAMBRIDGE.—The resignation of Mr. Andrew Stemars, M. P. for Cambridge, which has been for some time anticipates, in now job i vely amount d. On Friday afternoon week letters was rescived in the residency, by the agents of both the Liberd and Conservative parties, from M. Schurtt, Stating that, in consequence of private matters, be addressed to withdraw from the representation, and, with that view, had respect to withdraw from the representation, and, with that view, had represent to the property of this step is materially lessened by one feeling be has that meter to observe these could be constitute to represent the views, or in veeing foldlittle jetting jetting the exploitations, of many of his warmest friends in a political sense. Mr. Stepart, was then returned for Cambridge in April, 1857, and again in 1859. On the first occasion he bonded Colonicl Adair by six votes only, and a strating was had on behalf of the gallant Colonicl, waden, however, left Mr. Stepart in possession of the sent. Mr. Stepart to Mr. phosph and the Ballon, but in favour of gradual referencements in on a breast religious basis, and an adjustment of the religious contains. The residual mass account.

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THE HARVEST

TRULAND,. The most clustering accounts pour in upon its formula parts of the country. The late splendid worther has crowned the hardwardness hopes. Until within a very days ago the presences were doubtful lant the continuance of good wenther has already placed matters beyond fear of an unfavourable result. The grain crop, which was still green in many districts, has rapidly filled and rippened, and, with a good rapidly amon, must true out well. The doubtful statements respecting it of a week mes me head no longer. The outerpay's very fine, especially in the north, and the strate abundant. Flax priorites an excellent result, and the heavesting has made some progress eyes a considerable breadth of the flax growing districts.

Scottland,—The Soldisk Farmer publishes about, forty reports regarding the scate of the corp; in twenty-two of the counties of Scotland, explain by those who neted as enumerators in the collection of agricultural statistics by the Highland Society, and easy; "It amounts from these reports that the harvest generally is true, and in when, especially, unusually unproductive. On beavy lands barbey and outs are also generally poor, though metry fair on slight solds. Potacoes are showing symptoms of disense, and in tomy placed are very deficient. Altegrather, however, there is sufficient existence that this will be a hard year for farmers in Scotlard generally. The part week has been very the for ripering, but the good weather came ten late to

FINNCE.—The partials which are declered experienced a flat and connected interests give full report, of the completed gradularity stin France. In some districts the general results were below average, but in others abundant creatwere got in. It results on the whole that the harvest of isour may be one sidered that of an average year—that is to say, about 9.5,60,000 of horselfares or needly the emittal consumption of France. Knowing that we must still expect a certain number of diviews in the manufacturing districts this winter, the results of the largest remains of the manufacturing districts this winter, the results of our than that of an average year.

THE PRESTON GUILD, -ACCIDENT AT THE REVIEW.

This colehented feetival was spend with much pomp and corrmony on Menday morning. Neare did the hands me town of Preston show fiself to greater advantage, and never sid its "proud people" premetade with greater show. Feetings and humans were thrown across the street corry here and there, and thus floated on humans, church steeples, and every prominent

them is markets the Mayor. Mr. R. T. Parker, the addresses, the councillers, and the efficiency of the Guilli attroded at the Guillians School, Cross-street. The Singer then formally opened the Guild-book, and, the Guild having from practically the Flow Clerk in due form and other legal business transacted, the Flyic process in was formed, and marched through Winkleysaptica. Compelss real Polarizate, and Churchestreet, to the parish church, whire all the prochables were cool. The service was commenced a cleven o'clerk, and the Guild someon was preached by the Rey. J. O. Parr. Vicar. As increase of old, the Guild was opened with much point by the Roman Catholics, at St. Argustine's Clapel, where bigh mass was coloured by the Right new. Dr. Goss, Isshop of Liverpool, who also prached to a crowded course entour.

The artifacts of affective sports area constitues the operang of the total by holding their care of on the Marsh. In addition to prize amounting to £105, four elegant the id balts were given to successful competitors. The storts lasted the whole day.

The next object of interest was the review of volunteers, which took place on the Marsh, and was artered by 5683 artillery and rifle volunteers, from Preston, Blackbarn, Kirkbarn, Barribey, Garry, Wagan, Southur, It, fedition Oldham, St. Helens, Liverpool, Rossall, and Chilheroe. The rifle volunteers musbered 2517, and the artillery volunteers 3172. About three oblocks for reviewing officer, General six Yorke Scarbot, accompanied by a staff, artists on the ground until the cheers of the assembly, which was very large, and at once preceded to but duries. Immediately accompanies heavyer, the west end of a large stand, adjoining the Grand Stand, fell in with a lond cross precipitating about a hundred persons of both seves to the ground. For tunntely no like was lost, and, while several were bruised and straid; injured we were told that there were no broken lunns, The Grand Stand, capable of accompanies they wants. I Standard are wear, and the parties of accompanies they wants to be produced to a partie of accompanies they wants.

THE THEATRES IN HOLV WITE.—A number of Churchmon, bended by the Hon. Colin Lindshy, have memorialised the Lord Chamberlain on the opening of the netropollian theatres in Passion Week, as the time is approaching when the ordinary annual licences are issued. Mr. Lindshy reminds the Lord Chamberlain that in the sping a deputation waited upon him in connection with this subject, when his Lordship duclared that it would be impossible to accede to the memorial then presented in consequence of the licences having been already granted. The memorialities now argument that there is a strong feeling of respect in the minds of Churchmen for the Holy Week, and that it would be as rious blow to religion, as well assayiolence to a feeling of respect for a time-homoured and pious custom, if the cheatres were again allowed to be responed during that week. The memorialities therefore submit to the Lord Chamberlain that, in the reissue of the n-mal licences to the managers of metropolitien theatree, he should insert the ancient clause probabilities the theatres under the Lordship's jurisdiction—that is, within the more polisis from Issing comes in the Huly Work.

TEMPERANCE AND SCNDAY-SCHOOL CONFERENCES—An international temperance convent in commence its sittings at the Hanover-sequare Rooms on Tuesday, maker the presidency of Sir Wahler C. Trevelyan. The plan of the convention is very much like that of the Social Science Congress. General meetings are held of the members, and papers are read in different sections on various subjects connected with temperance principles and the prohibition of the sac or intoxicating liquors.—The friends of Sanday-school teaching have this week been engaged holding a conference of Sanday-school teaching have this week been engaged holding a conference of Sanday-school teaching have this week been engaged holding a conference of Sanday-school teaching have the was attended by delegates from all parts of the country, as will as by gentlemen from France and America. The discussions were sune-what of a discussive character, and the great value of the conference would appear to lie in the stimulus that the meeting of so many men engaged in the same object never fails to import to each other.

bely of a young married w man named Austin, isging at 4, Hall-pinee, Hail-park, Pandington, who was found dead from pelson under the subjected distressing and you what remaind coreanstances, was removed in parsonned a cononer's order to the head-house to mount an inquest. Much suspicion having been raised by threats which she publicly made a few days previously of past ring heaself, a constable forced open the door and found the wrechesd women lying in her hed quite dead and cold. He also found a phid containing landamin, a portion of a packet of sugar of lead, and an energy half-pint tumber, which appeared to have contained feer mixed with these tensors, on the dressing habe. She had been dead several hours. After the removal of the body a quantity of pectry was discovered on the manufapiece. It was a cleared to a man supposed to be her husband, baseling her deserted and isolated to a man supposed to be her husband, baseling her deserted an isolated condition, and togging he would forgive and at once receive her back to his arms in remaints language. However, no alluston was made of her intention to commit the rash act of relf-destruction.

BARNEM OFTBONE—A Berlin letter tells the following amusing story of a hoax i—" featured cometains the present letter wi hour mentioning a niether incident that eccurred here in the course of the present week, and in which some ingentums regute has verify out Baranmed Baranma. A member of the company of players at Callenberlia Theatre was to have a benefit night, and the question was how to get together a good andhence, as the usual attendance at that pince of amusement, even if deaded, would produce far too dender a sum to satisfy the expectations of a benefit night. Accordingly, some days before the memorable evening trees appeared in all the Berlin papers an advertisement to the following circuit appeared in all the Berlin papers an advertisement to the following circuit and gentleman, who has a nice and ward possessing a disposable praperty of 15,000 thalers, together with a mercantile establishment, desires to find a young man who would be able to manage the business and become the hurband of the young lady. The possession of property or other qualifications is no object. Apply to —'. Hundrick upon limited of letters poured in, in reply to this adverti ement. On the menting of the benefit day cach person who had sent a reply received the following note: "The most important point is, of course, that you should like one another. I and my niece are going to Callenbach's Theatre trass evening, and you can just drop in upon as in box No. 1. Of course the theatre was crounned. All the bases all the best-paying places in the house, were fitted early in the evening by a mostly mate public, got up in a style which is selfour seen at the Regul opera itself. Glasses were by clad on all stoes in the offection of box No. 1, and a eye were strained to catch the first ging as at the nince when she should appear in company with the unside. But modes are proverbially wicked old mon'; and in the present case to be not had such an elevate up the mystery as best they could. The theatre has been at the to learn the classes.

on Westure a way the real given and on show of theorem and yout was held on Westure a way and Trured by The relations were more than asymptotic requiring nearly from feet run of tacket; they were plue if an around the great transport and invest and consequently were quite independent of his wonther. The run compressibilities from nearly all the principal growers. The disasters were fur more varied these norm sharp and the principal growers. The disasters were fur more varied these one study received use. Amount them was a large called our heart by the specimens, of gladious, which had been sent our district variety for the sharp and sharp and a representation of primary has not it. In fact, the force is also operate the primary had been story to the same and the results of the state of the same and t

IN THE HALLAND COLORS at Lady buy the expendence of the last feet and another account to the market in Earth at an I Wales are many to \$1.5 \text{ \$1.21} \text{ \$1.65} \text{ \$1.25} \t

FATAL COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Extract Problem of the immediate or that one passes and exceed on the restitute in the immediate or that one passes and exceed on the Market Parkstangth station of the Milland Radway, about the Market Parkstangth station of the Milland Radway, about the making of some mentles very elements to London and back, very elements of the Milland Radway, about the resting of some mentles very elements to London and back of receiving freighted with passengers (the inner, it is said, was beenly thousand), to run to London and back of fear sufficies. They fred many thousand), to run to London and back of fear sufficies. They fred many thousand, for my to London and back of fear sufficies. They fred many thousand, to run to London and back of fear sufficies. They fred many thousand to run a large transport of the many hours of the many them they fear a many the many hours of the many fred many fred for some from Burton, Ashby, and Condon without any accept, it her on Wednesday or Thurslay negat; but the trains returning on That day still no start till sene time after the advertise bour, and they fear a many flag senes to have gene wrong till the trains received the Market Radward of each other—the Euron train prof. Notling senus to have gene wrong till the trains reached the Market Radward to run if whill another the London and North-Western line. On arriving at the interpolate flag the many of many flag and the run in the london that the trains are accepted the fear of the many and Market Harbocraph the Earthan train, which started first from London, stopped to take in water. During this stoppage the Left or train a use up and dashed into the other, smaching these of the carriers to realise the extent of the disaster; but the shricks and grouns of the carrier of people assembled and reads and grouns of the carrier flag the passes of giving light to those engaged in cleaning the line, for the run party shows the party light to those engaged in cleaning the line, for the many and are the party of the fear and many and accept

Another account states that "the Leiester train was observed by the points man stationed at the jarction to be appreciable graphics. He mandered by the train to the real signal, and, in addition, he showed the driver a manifold with his hand signal. The driver, however, saw there signals the light with his hand signal. The driver, however, saw there signals the light of the his speed in time, the consequence of which was that the engine of the help of train dashed with a fearful crash into the break of the exemption train (the grant of which leaped out just in time to save himself from being

In another account it is said that, "owing to some mistuderstanding in regard to the signals, the aggressive train had not shakened speed tid immediately before the caldsion, as neither should have stopped at Harberouch. The driver and firemen, on perceiving their danger, jumped off and ascaped uninjured, and the guard of the fination train, on hearing the whistie of a paper-arching one, attempted to start his away, but the consing-chains he can all fit the greater part of the train the final. He at once should out, the polynomial crash part of the train the indicate the best carriage when a new feature crash classics. The carriages were literally sidveree into spil term," several other dearlies are a period to have occurred in consequences of it jurie - suctain of in this melatachely accident.

PAPER.—Among the Lotanical specimens sent over from Japan to the Società d'Acellmatation by M. Engene Simon, there are at two young to out of the bark of which the Japanese make very good and strong paper in Coina the bark of the Browsonacia paper flows, a kind of multi-repeated has given the name of Browsonacia paper flows, a kind of multi-repeated has given the name of Browsonacia kanadashi. Considering the dady increasing difficulty of meeting the domand for raps, which are sold at about £2 per cwt., the bark of this tree, imported from Japan, would you extremely reluable to the paper trade, inasmach as it world not continue than half that price. The Browssonachia kanadashi might be easily additional matical in various parts of Europe. It prefers a stony soil, especially of a calcarcone nature, and should be planted at intervals and executing. Set, otherwise the branches would extent, whereby the work would become tailed kinds, cancing much less of substance in the manufacture. The soil is a manufacture until the second year; in the at unm of stad year the plant, looped close to the root, and this operation, as well as that of manuring sligative, is repeated every sees of year; 100b. of branches thus obtained stripped of their leaves, yield into of tark. The branches, on striving the insummentatory, are put into hot water for half an hour; the bank is in the ready stripped of with the hands; is is alterwands latt in the cost of the ranches operations having been several times repeated, the bank is in the send in a local ream—is noised, in the proportion of about two parts per cat, or which a glutinous liquid, extracted from a shrub acted a close remained, and hash, when dry, the mass is perinded fine and made into a palp with water, owich a glutinous liquid, extracted from a shrub acted a close rice cat, so pulse, it is then made into sheets much in the small way.

IMPROBLEME, VERT.—The following story comes from a doubtful source—the "London Correspondent" of a country paper:—"The Bank of England possesses some singular truditions and experiences. I heard the other day an anecdate from an authentic source, atthemath it related to comething that happened many years ago—before the include of the present general that happened many years ago—before the include of the present general that and took no notice of the letter. Another more ungent and specific letter failed to rose than. At length the writer offered to neet them in the buildion-room at any hour they pleased to name. They then communicated with their correspondent through the channel he had indicated, appointing some 'dark and midnight hour' for the rendezveus. A deputation from the beard, lantern in hand, repaired to the fullion-room, lecked themselves had a made to be and had a few midnights of the importance correspondent. Punctual to the loan a noise was heard to be midnights of the mystorious correspondent. Punctual to the loan a noise was heard to be midnights the Gay Fawkes of the Bank stood in the midst of the associated discours! His story was very simple and straightforward. An old drain run moder the but increom, the existence of which had become known to him, and by means of which he neight have carried away energons sums. Inquiry was made. Nothing had been abstracted, and the directors awarded the honesty and ingenuity of their amonymous correspondent—a working man, who had been carpleyed in remaining the present the second content of the manymous correspondent—a working man, who had been carpleyed in

The Late Endrastonay Van in Ren.—This distinguished public near died July 21, 1862, as previously amounted in our estumus, in the eightneit year of his age. He was bron at Kinderhook, Celumbia county, in the State of New York, on the State of December, 4782. Bith his purents were of Dutter origin, and he was regarded as one of the few representatives of the matrix to the state of the state of the matrix and elevisions of the few representatives of the matrix to the state in the sex-books of his native village; at fourteen be a mineral of the state of the matrix and elevisions of the state of the very large at the state of New York, and him diated; common elegant that the Rand the State of New York, and him diated; common elegant the because a consultative Hon. I. I. Van Alen, his state of these State of the State

THE MANUFACTURE OF BREAD. THE MANUSACTURE OF BREAD.

The manufacture of the transform of a satisfact of the state of the s nothing or a considerable featuring of Cold. It is no storped in a very short description will no doubt make it intelligible to be reader. It consists of a gasholder and a generator, such as meel by the makers of advanted waters, an inepump, surpules to reades of the consequence of with it. The four is first of all emptied from the gamery of the large shoot into the mixer, which is a hollow sphere of casts of a cold so as to read a significant of the cold of seed nutritive value of the whole mass of flour, and this cor-ords very closely with experiments made by order of the Emperor on it the French artists have succeeded in pencil ing with a similar but a proper of the personal very closely with experiments made by order of the Emparation designs, chieff places and if were, which start is such however, that from some cause or other the floar; with the reason from the varies or cap, white upon the case of the floar; with the reason from the rest of the surface of the surf

mode such the besself of the beauties and all the results of the property of the beauties and the property of the property of

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

This because is the best arranged caute in the privace; at least, the privace is the perfection of netteral, enabling the visitor to learn quietal, where every article in every class is deposited. In the centre of the parallelectron will be found the gold and silver work; in the directals are set our various to turnes for dress or household purposes; on two rices are deposited, in various suggested preparation, a vast espacement of clibles. It is a most choosing agreement, but it looks bester upon paper than it is in reality. If we take the earthenware, for example, the greater part of hadden and we use by no means sare that this arrangement, which necessiat is a good deal of difficult unvigation from one end of the span to the other, through crowles of people, is preferable to the English method of putting the crossery all tog they, without any account a symmetry. One soon, however, forcets all questions of order in admiring the real worth of the collection. In tapeary is it mape: in brones it be as the palm; in porcelain it is of extraordinary value; some of its glass is perfect; we may say the same of its gold, its silver, and its possible; French furnisher sustains us old from anild much trivalry; through its french furnisher sustains us old from anild much trivalry; through is the queen of six; we have a first to keep up with her in certain musical instruments; and though we could show many great confidency works of the last tent years that may hold their no less of public works, a and forth in a very cavible light in this exhibition, and are likely to carry off the highest prizes for civil engineering. this exhibition, and are likely to carry off the highest prizes for civil engineering.

The most conspictous object in the court—a great banner hung

so, except in a very few instances, the French, as represented in this exhibition, and are likely to carry oil the highest praces for civil endineering.

The most considerous object in the court—a great banner lung aloft, and attracture every exe—is the fold, lins tags are;

Goggens in closur, we gas from alar on a glorious picture by Than of "The Assumption of the Vingil" reproduced in wool. Build it, but not as great in state of the court of the state of

but we can confess to being beafan in all the higher branches of figure-pointing. The that pointing after Corregela in one of the Hyal blue value is the receive defection, or that posterio of the Empiresion a plan is by its H—we can produce multing bits it. And throughout the what code close the Visher must admire the case with which the Fig. h and a draw the lumin figure and goes it to express when he is also.

with which the Fig. having draws and arms of a copies what be declared.

Those persons who wish to serve old Seving produced in its perfection must have been the Government collection and pass to the stand of a private manufacturer—M. Bettigner. Some of his piece are wonderfully I be the original, and but for the want of the original made, which is how redwedy as S. and A. in allusion to San Americk keeping to the produce of manufacture, they might by many persons be raises from for the reality.

Amount les Fours, the phase of manufacture, they might by many principle as be mischen for the reality.

We have just own speaking of a manufacturer who has in a few or his words very meally qualled the old Sevres. Let us now mention one who has outdone the old Palesy wave. There is a small care which at first sicht appears to be very in appely furnished, for it contains but five press to be very in appely furnished, for it contains two pleess in initiation of Palesy ware—one a dish with a pike had other first on in the other a plateau, on which a beron is contending with massis. It is extraordinary work. The glanding light on the slan of the pike and the ed in the one case and of the snake in the other, is quite marvellous. In drawing, in action, in colour, everytains is perfect. In the whole exhibition it in the very last of its kind. The other place is are intended for reproductions of the wave of Henri D ark. They are very fair, and perhaps if we saw them in a different case we oright give the uprent praise; but no one best of its kind. The other places are intended for reproductions of the ware of Henri D arc. They are very fair, and perhaps if we saw them in a different case we aright give the a preat praise; but no one who has seen the modeling on the real ware can have a doubt as to the backwardness of the initiation. Next to M. Avisceau's case is M. Chablin. He exhibits a clever species of ware, in which gold or silver is burnt into the cancal in a miderable quantities. Pretty thick bands of the precious metals are burnt into the ware so as to form with it once substance. The result is very rich. In the same triangular stand is the stall of M. Pinact, who paints his designs on notice leathness. He puts the enamel paste on his ware, parties on that, and then fires the whole once for all. His drawings are very free and skilful, and the plates fetch prices which are almost iteradible—£15 or £16—while there are larger ones for which the prices asked range from £50 to £80. They have rather the appearance of majolicas, and the figures are supposed to show a softer outline in consequence of b ing drawn on the raw enamel. Next to M. Pinart is M. Macé, whose show must be regarded in connection with that of M. Pillivnyt, in the opposite ormer of the court. They are rivals in the production of a remark tole ware, printed from chromolitographs, even to the gold. The work is fine, and it is not easy to discover that the design is printed, but so it is; and the consequence is that sets of cains executed in this process can be sold very cheaply.

is that sets of caim executed in this process can be soid very cheaply.

What will a tonish every one is the pure white china of Limoges. The material is barutaful. It is of great strength, so that, although the articles are very thin and semi-transparent, they do not break more readily than common carthenware. M. Ponyat is the maker, and ought to have a large safe for his work; but, even to those who do not wish to purchase, the beautiful transparent porcelain of M. Ponyat is worth seeing and remembering. So is the metallic list of on that of M.A. (widet and Brianchon, some of the bircuit china of M. Gille, and almost every piece in the splendid displays both of M. Laboche and of M. Roussaut. There is not a stall in the court which is not full of life and vigour, and we may say roundly that by far the best part of French decorative art comes out in its ceramic work.

work.
It is impossible to enumerate all the articles deserving of notice in the exqueste display in the French Court; every one should judge for himself, and we can safely promise that even the most fastations will be satisfied.

"HOME, SWEET HOME," AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

"HOME, SWEET HOME," AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Isn't there a stray to the effect that the composer of this heastiful melody himself become an exite, and retarned to hear the air played upon almost all the barrol-organs in the metropolis? Same such incident should have happened in connection with this sweet and to adding song to complete the deep meaning of it and to add to the seatiment with when it is always associated. That so truly an English song should have found its way into the Great Exhibition was of course insvitable; read, although it is there played with those "variations" upon the original melody which are necessary in order to here as the dafficulty of the performance and exhibit the brilliant dextenty of the player, it always commands aloubtless upon its own merits—an appreciative audience. To each of those hacners represented in our Engraving the good off tone, with its new dress, and princips superfluous glitter of ormanent, comes who knows with how much force. As they sit or stand total the instrument (Cashy's grant plane, let us say), and liston to the lady (Miss Warren, probably) who plays with so even and effective a style, with its painted girders, and its "trophics," and the shuffling of many feet, and the hum, and hear, and murane, all vanish like the sit of the distant would in the deficials moment when we are first coses outs of falling to sheep? Does the German student, whose qualited eyes b speak the raph of vivion of his attent in to outward things, drain of Fathermand; of that wonderful old University upon the vool-crowned falls, above the quality; the annihilation of matter; the unity of the inner consciousness, and all the rest of its and readers on subjectivity and ideality; the annihilation of matter; the unity of the inner consciousness, and all the rest of its Does the Highland-klited warrior, whose "puwkis een" show no sentimental measure, kindle with strange entinaism as to thinks of "Caldottia wird," and half recrets that from those tare and heery cross the "clesh pots of Eg

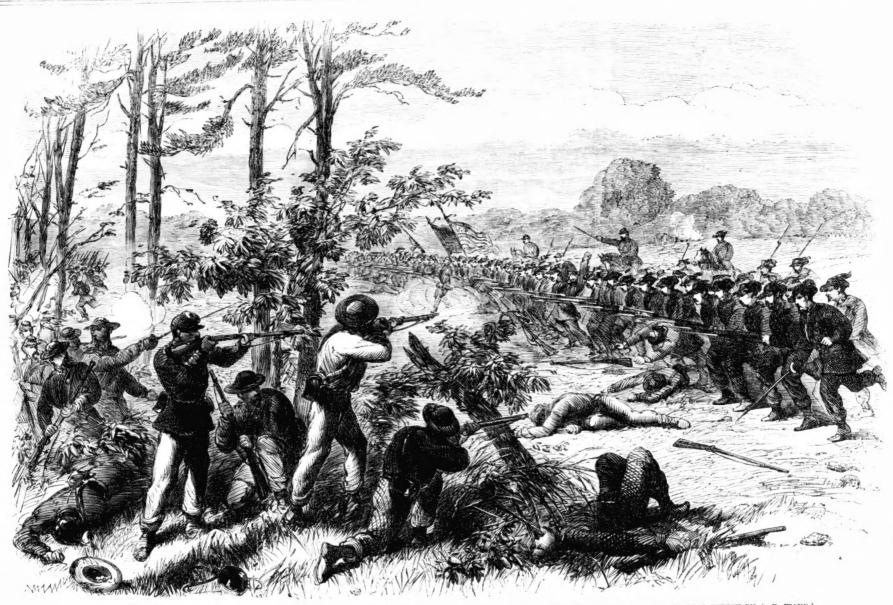
errange sugar-lend hat, work even almost to tears, as the poor evile, bubbled for tristaten views of freedom and his country's good, remembers the vineyard where he played, a brown skinned child? Monarche ripordusters hanging now withe placed by stronge builds?

And those the capped and be specially professors who watch with interest the skintal flagering of the player, they too, stold and sales stand as they may be, die unfor a moment over of them of a close, study room somewhere in a great old to an where his own plano change where a round-faced dame and chabby children which is return, and the works of Mozare, Bachoven, pechaps Mendelssohn, sum tin a well-worn row against the wall; and as they grant a ready applayers they feel the thrill of music and all that it involves of home and joy; for what says Martis, Lather? "Who loves not wice, women, and songs is a fool all his lite." And this trae, heavy love of music, and its influence upon domestic and social music contains the pith of what the grand old reformer and social man, contains the pith of what the grand old reformer meant. Of the "sveir" who stands in Lalless admiration little can be said; it may be that some vague vision of schooldays and "tips" from generous relatives, and far ging, and faction fights, may for a moment disturb the usual vacaous seriesty of his brain, but, "By Jove! all that sort of thing you you know is what no fellah cares about wenter bering, to pretany who when he has a wemawkibly agweet the companion." As for the laties, been then I they are much too well be do exclude a notion; and, besides, the old builted is made "classical," and that somewhat duminishes its sentimental force. "classical," and that some what duminishes its sentimental force,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

WE this week publish two Blustrations, after sketches by Mr. A. R. Wand, of the Civil War in America. Both the fart the depicted occurred in the course of the sanguintry ornibus, at the cut of June which accompanied the retreat of Contral M'Clehan Irom before

The one Regarding represents a scale at the head-quarters of the Federal Commander when the retreat was commenced, and is thus described by the artist:—" This was a scale to be remembered. It occurred at two aim, on Sanday, June 29. The clearing was filled



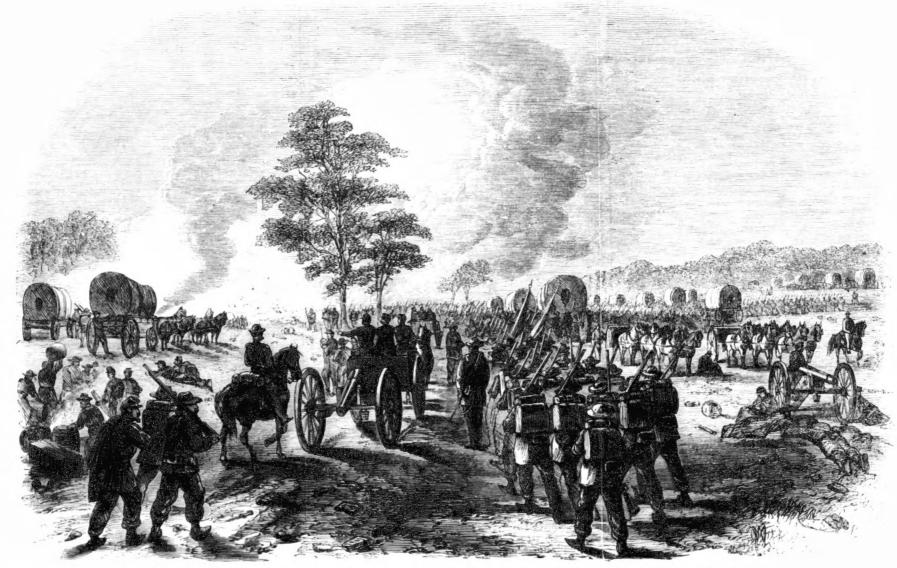
THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—BAYONET CHARGE OF THE 2ND EXCELSIOR REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF FAIROAKS,—(FROM A SKETCH BY A. R. WAUD)

with waggon-trains, shown up by the glare of fires lighted for the destruction of such stores as it was impossible to convey with the army. Among these the artillery and infantry steadily moved to take up positions for their defence. By the dull glow of the fires guns in position came into sight formed across the field; and occasionally, when a box of cartridges or other inflammable material would explode, the whole scene would be illuminated brightly in all its detail: artillery moving; guns in battery, with the tired cannoniers sleeping around them; waggon-trains forming for a move; soldiers burning stores, con amore, that 'Johnny Reb' might not profit by them; stragglers and sick working their weary way along, and much more, making a scene of the most dramatic character."

THE COMBAT AT FAIROAKS,

The other Illustration portrays a bayonet charge of a portion of the Excelsior Brigade in the combat at Fairoaks, which is spoken of in the following terms in the despatches published by the Washington Government:—"On Sunday morning the corps of General Sumner and General Franklin were left in the works at Fairoaks, with instructions to evacuate and protect the baggage and supply trains, on their way to James River. They had hardly left their position, and were falling back on the railroad and Williamsburg Turnpike when the rebels discovered the movement and immediately started in pursuit with their whole force. So rapidly did the rebels approach

that our officers had barely time to place their men in position to receive them before they were upon them. The enemy advanced to the attack about two o'clock, which was most promptly met by our men. The battle lasted until dark, during which the enemy suffered terribly, advancing in solid mass to within a short distance of our artillery. The effect of our guns upon their ranks was fearful, killing and wounding them by hundreds. At dark the enemy were repulsed, and forced to abandon their position." The Excelsior Brigade was under the command of General Sickles, and the regiment which made the charge depicted in our Engraving was led_by Colonel Hall. This was the only regiment of the brigade which had recourse to the bayonet on the occasion.



SCENE NEAR TRENT'S HOUSE, FORMERLY GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, - (FROM A FRETCH IY A. R. WAUD.)



S ARES CHINA AND GOBELINS TAPESTRY IN THE FRENCH COURT, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, - SEE PAGE 303,

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE THIRST OF CATTLE.

EVERY Load a traveller meets occasionally with the comportand ordinary spectacle of a drove of hearts or flock of sleep or their way to market or thence to the slaughterhouse. The pior creatures may be seen as often striving to obtain a hurried sin from the muldy gutters by the road-ide, and impelled even thence by the bark of the dog or the goad of the drive:

Such a sight has been viewed oft in enough, and regarded with transient picy, by the metropoluan paterfamilias. The poor animals, with their frothy, lolling toughts have awakened in him not only a fleeting sympitive, but perhaps a no more enduring sense of anger at the cruelty of aggravating their fare by the torment of thirst. Perhaps he consoles himself by the idea that this may be at some period unknowed to him assuaged by some merciful interposition. He do s not reflet or does not know that from the entry into the cattle trucks, to the hour of death, these doomed creatures have, while upon travel, no means whatever all reed them of relieving the most exigent appetite of animal life. Who, indeed, would think of providing cattle-troughs by the dusty roadside? Even at the great metropolitan cat le market the supply of drink for the beasts is miserably defici nt. At the slaughter-houses nothing of the kind appears to be imagined as a need. Why com ort a brute whose sufferings are to be terminated in a few hours or minutes by the knife or the axe?

The careless observer, if he troub'e himself to think at all upon the matter, is too apt to dismiss it from his consideration, without reflecting that the quality of animal food must be inevitably deteriorated by any unnatural circumstances of pain or privation to which the animal may have been subjected for many hours immediately preceding death. The matter is not one simply affecting the comfort of a doomed creature, but the luxury, the health, and even, it may be, the life of humanity. Paterfamilias may live well, in a healthy, perfectly-drained neighbourhood, supplied with the purest water, always filtered, nevertheless, when used for drinking. He may have his country house, and enjoy his autumnal holiday among mountains or fresh sea-breezes. He may say, "Nil habeo cum porcis," What to me is a pig, sheep, or ball, more or less thirsty, on its way to the shambles?

Let us shift the venue, as the lawyers say, from the streets to the home. Paterfamilias rises some morning with a s range tickling in his throat, but after his coffee feels this alleviated. He goes to business, but after a few hours experiences a swelling at the back of his windpipe. He calls for a doctor, who, if he treat him according to certain old-established formulae, will assuredly remove him in a very few hours from all chance of further disorder. The swelling increases. Mr. P. finds grey flakes upon his palate, and the horrible truth either dawas upon him or is told to him. The highest medical skill may save him, or it may fail. For the next few hours, unless relieved, he suffers pangs physically equal to those of a score of suspended murderers. He starts from his bed, flings open doors and windows for air, gasps for breath in agony unspeakable, and falls down nerveless and clammy in an agony of slow suffocation.

Perhaps his life is spared. If not, the last record of Paterfamilias may be his tombstone speaking to his virtues as father, husband, friend, and Christian, and the enumeration in the Registrar-General's report of his initials, age, and death by diphtheria,

"But what has this to do," the still extant Paterfamilias may ask (while perhaps still in mourning for a wife or child), "with the thirsty cattle in the street?" We answer, "All." Deprive an animal of its drink, and you do more than cause it unnecessary and present pain. For want of water, the whole blood of the creature becomes deteriorated. It loses its natural power of depuration, of getting rid of effete tissue, of acting properly upon the glands, the liver, and all the other organs necessary for the removal of morbid and morbific matter. It converts the flesh of that animal into a poison, which a healthy recipient body may cast off with impunity, but which, if there be a weak point in the system, will, ten chances to one, find it out and work upon it with more or less chance of a mortal ending.

It may be urged all this is mere theory. But against this suggestion we are content to place published patent facts. During the present hot season, in which the wants of cattle have been notoriously uncared for, a virulent fever has broken out among the butchers-a fever unclassed, sudden, and fatal. The reports of mortality have been swelled by the class of cases to which we have endeavoured to assign a cause. That suggestion of a cause we honestly believe to be to no small extent a true one. The butchers' disease we hold to be the index to the remedy. That remedy, like all those which Nature and Providence indicate, is cheap, accessible, and bas d upon kindness and universal love. Supply all creatures intended for human food with materials necessary to the last hour of their existence. Provide drinking-troughs along the highways used for the transit of eattle, in their pens, and even in their slaughter-houses. Otherwise, if the demand berefused or replacted, it is humanity which will have to pay the

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE ARCHUISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S HEALTH has been for the last orthiche, and still continues, in a most preparious state. A STATUE TO KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA has just been inaugurated at unich.

AUGUEN.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA has gone for a few days, with a considerable suite, to the scabarh of Doberan, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. Schwerin. Count Brustorff accompanies him. His Majesty was expected back in Berlin on the 6th.

THE PROPER OF TOTNES have resolved upon the erection of a memorial to Mr. Wills, the Australian avalors.

THE RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE ISLAND OF SICILY has been officially notified.

BY AN ORDER JUST MADE the money-order system of the Post Office is

THE STATUE OF DANIEL O'CONNELL for the Clare Monument to the Liberator" is now almost complete. About £100 is required to convey it a Eanis, and a committee of Dabiin gentlemen has been formed to raise the eccessary funds.

necessary fands.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUEIT has accepted an invitation from the town conneil of Middle-shoronga, and will visit that town on the 9th of October to reserve an abbress from the Corporation.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has sent off orders that the operations of the expedition in the interior of Mexico are not to be commenced till the middle of October.

ACCOUNTS 5.1 the proof record American advices, tobacco was sold in

middle of October.

According to the most recent American advices, tobecco was sold in Mishville at 72-bils, per cwt., the highest price ever known in Tennessee.

THE PIRE STORE OF THE TENES UPON RAILWAYS rose from C2-v,34 fin 1852 to £3-4-953 in 1857 and C372,178 last year. The produce of the tax upon stage carriages has also risen from £14,857 in 1857 to £125,557 last year.

A PRIEST, NAMED BLACHE, formerly director of the religious schools of Touton, has just been condemned to two years' imprisonment for embezzament of the funds of those establishments.

Many of the funds of those establishments.

HAYES, the murdener of Mr. Braddell, has, it is stated, been captured at Swinerord, in the county of Mayo. He is said to exhibit great marks of fatigue. A Dublin paper contradicts this, and asserts that Hayes is said at large in the counter of Tipp rary or Librarick.

A May felt from the paper.

large in the countries of Epp rary or Liberick.

A MAN fell is an a hon-etop in Brentwood, on which he was walking in a star of someone disant few morangs ago, and was very severely injured. The CONVER PULLISHER, of book-traid notoriety, died on the woyage out to Swan River. He had previously been insane, and had on one occasion attempted to jump overboard.

attempted to jump overboard.

M. GODARD, the French advantage, has just constructed a new balloon of two code metres, which can be inflated in thirty minutes by the advanced, in delay which gas is dispensed with.

THE TWO NEW VOLUMES of the "Memoirs of Variabasen von Ease," the lifth and sixth, have just been sized by the police of Berim.

EIGHER: PLEMBER MACHERY, charged with steading books from the British Busena, was tried on Tursday at the Middlesex S ssions, found guilty, and seatened to eight on months imprisonment.

uitty, and sentene of to eight on months' imprisonment.
CAPTAIN SUBBRAIN OSBORN AND HORATIO NELSON LAY have received formal permission to enter the service of the Emperor of thinm and to fit at vessels and enlist men for the inflitary and maid service of the Celestial impress. The permission is to continue in force for two years.

AT A PRIVY CONKER, held on Saturday fast, it was ordered that Parliament, which stood propagated to the 21th of October, should be further pro-

which stood prorogated to the 21th of October, should be recorded to Thursday, the 15th of November. Convocation was prorogated to hot November.

Radeing, and

THE GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRIA, Bayaria, Denmark, Belgium, and Wile-fined have just come to an arrangement by which natives of these bintries are neuprocally dispensed from the news my of obtaining visus to purpassports.

their passports.
Victor Hildo is shortly expected at Brussels, where his publishers, Messrs, Lecroix and Victorsokoven, are preparing to honour him with a grand banquet, to which a large number of paramilists have been invited.

AMERICAN LETTERS state that Mr. Thurlow Weed has recently had several interviews with President Lincoln, and has been charged with an important mission from the United States Government to that of her Britannia Majesty.

BURITEEN GOLD COINS, in admirable preservation, bearing the efficient of the Emp rots Arcelius and Honorius, have been found in pulling down one old buildings in the Rue Sainte-Françoise at Microcilles. Their intrinsiculate is from twelve to fifteen france each.

The QUEEN has granted a parlon to the Rev. J. Livesey, condemned to a host period of imprisonment in connection with the late gravey and descera-ons at Sheffield.

THE CANADA PAPERS say that an extensive far trade will centre this fall in Montreal, in consequence of the troubles in the United States preventing traders from going to New York and Boston. The season's supply of roues from the Hadson Bay Company will, it is expected, be over 12,000.

IT is STATED that the following articles are missing in the Drogheda Juion Workhouse: -730 pairs of shoes, 241 shirts, 739 women's gowns, 329 tirds' petriconts, 446 shifts, 449 children's wearing appared, making in all learly 6000 articles of clothing; and that a high official is suspected of being concerned in their abstraction.

concerned in their abstraction.

THREE REFS have just been discovered amongst the Friendly I les in the Pacific; two were discovered by her Majesty's sloop Peloras, and the other by a whaler. The sea is quite warm in the neighbourhood of the resis, and sometimes appears like a billing cauldron, which proves subterraneous fires

re near.

AN OLD MOLECATCHER AT VEVEY, in Switzerland, committed suicide few days ago in a very extraordinary manner. He loaded an old musket, and then placed the breech in the fire and the muzzle between his teeth, and utelly wested for the explosion, which blew out his brains.

THE GREAT Wood. FAIR OF PISSIN, the most important in Austria, has just been held. About 49,000 quintals (of 221\flat lib.) were offered for sale, four-fifths of which was of Hungarlan growth. Prices showed an improvement of from 5 to 8 florins the quintal.

THE COLLIERS OF WHAN have resolved to come out on strike rather than samint to a proposed reduction of 10 per c nt in their wages, and, unless the dispute be arranged, some thousands of workmen will in a few days be added to the already numerous like hands in the district.

Two Sisters, xamed Munzia and Maria Granata, fought a duel at Naples a few days back from motives of pedousy. The comb at took place with the national weapon, the knife, and one of the sisters was killed on the spot, who let the other, who still survive, received as many as eighteen WALTER MOORE, condemned to be hung for the murder of his wife at

oline, more Blackburn, and who was to have been executed on Saturday last, their paded justice by drowning himself in a water-tank in the prison yard i the morning of that day.

THE REV. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Curate of St. Mary's Church, Notting-am, has been charged before the district magis rate with forging a bill of schange for £2°, which he alleged had been granted to him by a Mr. grammond, proprietor of a periodical in Stirling, for literary services. He has rein inded.

A PROJECT FOR A NEW CANAL to run through the south of Holstein, A PROJECT FOR A NEW CANAL to run through the south of Holstein, one the month of the Elibe to the little bay of Neustadt, and thereby rendering it possible for large ships to pass at once from the North Sea into the alice, is now being taken up with some promise of success. A dangerous syage of at least 350 sea miles will thereby be avoided.

THE CITY OF QUEBEC has a population of 60,000; Montreal, 85,000; and

These places are situated on the British American lakes. On the United States' side of the lakes there are three muyounger cities than the above—viz. Chicago, with 159,000 inhabitant Detroit, with 70,000; and Buffalo, with 80,000.

THE BODY OF A MAN, NAMED PERCIVAL, was found on Monday morning scapitated on the Midland Railway, about a mile below Leicester. It opeared that he had extended himself across the road and placed his head porn the rail, when a train passed over the neck and separated his head from the sale.

THE REV. DR. WHITE, Rector of an Episcopal church in Memphis, called on the Provost Marshal to inquire whether it would be considered treasonable to pray in public for the President of the rebel Confederacy. "I guess not very," coolly replied that officer; "you have been praying for him for two years and have not done as much harm; and I do 't know but that you might as well keep at it."

Ingot as well keep at it.

IN AC OBDANCE with the recent judgment of Dr. Lushington, the Bishop of Salisbury has filed amended articles against Dr. Rowland williams, Vieur of Broadmalks, for his share in writing nod publishing "Essays and Reviews;" but no further action in the case will be taken until Navember, when it will be argued on its merits.

when it will be argued on its merits.

A Cottlision took place on the Great Western Railway, at Reading, on Tacoday hight. One passenger-train raviate another. The engine of one train was manth injured, and several of the carriages broken but no lise of life is reported to have taken place. The accident caused a serious delay in the arrival of the trains from the west at Paldington station.

THE LOUNCER AT THE CLUBS.

Mr. That's it of to America, redisappoint of matter has not surge ded, but, on the control, rater transacy special circuit distribution, which he condition to get out of them, it strill involves. But Me, Frainis, it "These transacys of unite must eventually be above, the patent is mine. I think reap from them an eventually the above, it this, however, is doubtful to every body but to the amount in its landly doub ful that transacts of recus sort will be it in the above. f not in our crowded streets, in our subsides and those ountry roads; but patent rights are ticklish things, a

It is hardly don't fall that transways of sectors out wit be had any if not in our covided streets, in our submiss and hose. Indicated country roads; but patent rights are ticklish things, not is continued to many people conversant with such matters the bear though training patent he would find it very difficult to defect the though training patent he would find it very difficult to defect the though trainings any come to be generally used, they acre though training patent will not cover. In short, Mr. Train's prespects of a formula be got out of trainings in England appear to be very clearly.

Mr. Train complains bitterly of the treatment which he has recommended in England. But the fact is, he owes all his want of success to own wild impradence, and this he has been tobi many times, you might as well try to rea on with a hurricane as to argue a Mr. Train. He came over to England with this training notion in this, and he expected to cover the island with his training a few with at least a million of treasure, and eventually become Provided the with at least a million of treasure, and eventually become Provided the with a tenst a million of treasure, and eventually become Provided to the States. This was the course which he chalked out for heaving as he was fond of teiling everybody whom he met; and whom is as he was fond of teiling everybody whom he met; and whom is found that this was not quite so easy a tak as he or, it would be—that he had to confront self-sh interests, the he delay, obstinate prejudices, and a hundred obstacles, instead of setting to work patiently to remove these difficulties as Stephenson or a Brunel would have done—he flew into passion, quarrelled with sone of his best friends, and now white off to America, shricking that it is because he is an America of setting to work patiently to remove these difficulties and into the hand to confront self-sh head of all that no ense." And advice is good for Mr. Train; for the idea that fan lish people would reject a good thing be complained that th

Mr. Andrew Stemat has acted wisely in retiring from Parliaments but he would have acted more wisely it he had cither retired during the last session or kept his seat until the next; for when a member accepts the Cuitern Hundreds and ipse facto vacates his seat the Speaker has no pawer, without motion made in the Have, to issue his warrant to the Cherk of the Crown for a new writ. The consequence, therefore, of the step which Mr. Steuarths atkeen will be that Cambridge will be inastate of excitement for probably four months. Mr. Steuart's main reasons for rotining are "privater," but he equal arows that he no longer syapathises with the party which returned him. "He thoroughly and sincerely disapprover of the extreme line on church matters taken by the Conservative party. He considers in this view the influence of Mr. Disraell pernecous," & . In short, when the Pope and his adherent? (Maguire, & 1) consider the med desirable of objects, the overthrow of the present Government—it is, in Mr. Stevart's view, the duty of every sound Potestant Conservative to come to the support of it. These are Mr. Stemar's epinions, and you may rely upon it that Mr. Stemar's not singular in holdier; them, "Next year," said a Redied Mr.P. Intely, "we mean to turn out. Palmerston if the Tories will let ma," Just 20. But it seems to be pretty clear that the Tories won't let, you. "Depend upon it," said a Conservative in my hearing, "the ark of our Church is in better keeping than it would be if we were to change the towernment," And the more Istudythe signs of the times, the more convinced I become that this feeling has grown among the Conservative, is growing, and will grow. Bratus Magner meant mischief to the Government when he delivered that speech of his at Cook but the engineer is hoisted by his own petard, Lord Palmerston ought to give Mr. Magnire a handsome testimenial for that speech. One would think that Colonel Shi for Adair, but her of Mr. Hugh Adair, the member for the borough from 1817 to 1852 and from 1857. But Cambridge

reture into when old age shall come and briefs shall fail. Indeed, under the circumstance, where could be the harm of putting up the prospective judgeship for sale by auction—the Mayor presiding: "What shall I say for you, Mr. Szjeant Shee? Capital prospect—good many old men on the Bench—Palmerston pretty sure to keep in—salary £1000, and perhaps more—probable chief justiceship, possible great seal, who can tell? What for you, Mr. Chambers? Hair very grey, Sir; soon want to retire, you know;" and so on, and so on. This would be a very simple way of settling the business, and, under the circumstances, I do not see that the candidates could complain. complain.

LITERARY LOUNGER

THE MAGAZINE

THE MAGAZINES.

EDITORS of magazines ought, I think, to pay particular attention to the r S plauber number; for, though there is doubtless a smaller tiremari in during that in with, owing to the numbers of readers them out of England, yet those who remain behind look for and deserve an advance on the usual quality. But few books, and those only special favouries, such as our scancely be called "light realing," accompany us to the searche, where the inegazines are regarded in quite a new light, where they are real more fully and with more attention than light, where they are read more fully and with more attention than

Mr. Thacker wis best playful nonner. And the Romathout Paper, "On a Ped of Bull," rives out the old time, indeed, for the hindership in the betwith none of the langling also admisting out of servicine person flow which has of late disturbed their chime.

A very good in miler of Temple Bor — a regular half by handler, with nearly great are our and to blestings of change and from air, said an paper is that coded "Out in the Connicide," nor bling, unpretentious, well-informed of dischat, the reports of in healthy heart pulsations, fold of elever thought and large-souled benevolen — Soft a paper is "The Eagli horsels Holimouth," a plea and an apology for a regular anneal very ion, and at dequent the vertex desidence movement, water has faithed so many of the writer's desident to an uncontent, water has faithed so many of the writer's desident, and to which in a pease of his yields the warmest testimony. Very turfy (it its best had most innocent sense) and soft and barriar, is the article on "Good wood and Bugner," It will distribute the article of a "Good wood and Bugner," be will distribute the article of a "Good wood and Bugner," buying the first players," being really a well-compiled bistory of the cricker. It, and a ware cologium on the golds. Ethick of the articles of the asset of it, easterie. The assond of the articles of "The Dinabe in Hungury," a light sketch, edied "Our Neighbourshood," and continuations of the carrent senials "Acrosa froyd" and "Captain Dang trous," make up a very good number. I ad all most florgott in a very pretty little poets, "W. Mr. A. Dand Ison, the player is a wine of lifelike and present areas as it is higher the player of old. There is a wine of lifelike and present areas at it the composition of the number of which all the current in the composition of the number. I ad all most of the first and the composition of the langer of the player of the player which closes the number of one party political move high.

The political paper which closes the number is on "Parties and Princa

And seeming Districts and Operatives, by a Minochester Mun; a contain guestion; and a few others of but merit, make up the containing paragraphs:

Midulate the two concluding paragraphs:

Midulate the "Te Duna Laulauris" because the same in the rations of the carth rejoice to swell the gratian to the result of the meriting paragraphs:

Midulate the "Te Duna Laulauris" because the same in the rations of the carth rejoice to swell the gratian for the region of the season of the season of the result of the season of the season of the result of the season of the result of the season of t

to the preface, the califor has every reason to be satisfial with the success which has attended his efforts. This publication, thou make a least to the person usually designated as the "general reader," contains much that may well interest even that omanyorous individual, besides valuable information for all cone rapt in mercanale and monetary pur-

and menetary put.

Mr. S. O. Be ton continues to issue four or five magazines monthly, each of which represents a specialty not belonging to any other publication. The Emphish vinancis Diamestic Magazine is any other publication. The Emphish vinancis Diamestic Magazine is, even in an ago of cheap literature, a wonderful sixpenny worth; for in it there are not only coloured fashion-plates and all softs of patterns, such as delight the fair subscribers for whom it designed, but historical servey, poetry, humorous sketches, and takes including two serial stocks, written, I believe, by well-known nations. The Hogs Own I'm of this month brings forth a first insiding the form of the month brings forth a first insiding the form of the month brings forth a first insiding the form of the control of the property by the clever and for of "Wild Spirits Visit To the above may be added the Hogs' Own Magazine well-tried school favourie; and Home Pets and the Book of Garden Management, both controling a great deal of useful information on the adjects of which they treat.

The roots of the Architectural Society, in Contribution With the roots of the Architectural Society, in Contributions were present to the class the following resolutions were present: "The in secrety betoemed, to be called the Society of Southburs of Lagland, where shad have for its objects:—I. To exhibit annually the works of us in indexs, 2. To ment be accounted to be called the Society of Southburs of Lagland, where shad have for its objects:—I. To exhibit annually the works of us in indexs, 2. To ment be accounted to be always for an index southburs, but also annually the contribution of the society consist of a precident, who other societies in the welfare of art, from whom some size and a disors; comed, and mentions, with homorary secretary, treaseer, and a disors; and that the contains of the treath of the contain beauthoris; and that the contain to be fixed at one gain saper mannual. The root of the product of the formation of this size year, what is the root of the product of the formation of the size year, what is one and the product of the formation of the size year, and a distort of the formation of the size year, and a distort of the formation of the size year, and the first of the size of their said. The sloy of Acceleny and south kensington Muse on, and small spices in the Birth Instantion and suffichestreat their extrementary and sufficiently, and generally spensing, their productions are to be found in their strains instead of the places to ware their mans and to comparative obscurity, and, generally spensing, their productions are to be found in their strains instead of the places to ware their ments and facilities to be found in their strains instead of the places to ware their own at the risk of the first of th

DEATH PROM STARVATION. - AINDNESS OF THE POOR St. Paneras to be alimited lato the workhouse, and was retried. He enterlone at Mrs. Parker's and gave Mrs. Martin a loar of breat, promising to call again, a promise which he never faithed. On the Mondry self-wing the poor woman, ill from cold and scarvation, called again at Mrs. Parker's, not had some food given to her. She weat away, and on the next day she was found that some food given to her. She weat had so the first of the house of Mrs. Gaffer, 3, Woodmaphies, she was just alloct fell how the policy to deliver her from doorstep to doorstep, until the cought readed her. Mr. Garder her. Mr. Garder her, Mr. Garder her, and the poor creature in and gave her something to eas, and tended her hight and day for nearly a fortnight, when she was recoved to the washbasinghamy, where on Suntry night she died from the barsing of an arresty, death being lustened by nearly and privation. The coroner warrange of the part of the particular of the part of the parksh, at a meeting on the lay, presed a set of cosume upon Mr. Sallier, the relieving of the r, for his confident hy case.

nationship case.

Completion of this Methodolitan Railway. The Metropolitan Railway -popularly known as the Underground -was opened in its left two of leady local conference of the praction with the Georgia of the praction with the Georgia of the interpolitant with the relaxation root, on Schmidtyle , when some difference of the interpolitant with it of the interpolitant of the conference of the conferenc

Literature.

Print: By Astana Reed Collan, sometime Finley of Octa Cartes Octo d. With a Monote, Magan am and Co.

Proceedings of the Manager of the Manager of the Control October 1982 of the Manager of the Mana

the best 50 b) believed?

Green's Pass, and is best. I believe in the what is one of inight, and all that bat Ab, no, that init the? But yet I remain my counts. I will no where I am led, and will not dictate to the connects. Shall we consour of itall, some day, as one does from a trank? What it be all at one, seithout our doing or white? We shall be hold sear day, the trees in the release as of us, Ab, I the face of triends, and the eyes we love I believe it.

Who knows? Who can say? It will not do to suppose it!

These become error a postal called the two made Voyage, in which a love-story goes off in cloud, and the poste, and no ended is consistent to the Mazzini and the Bourse were updated the days of that shows lived republic. A great deal of humanic larks in the application of the lexicality mous me to constraints, so much as to suggestively foreibly that versionality by itself a most real

At last, derived Louisa, I take up my pen to allowery of. Here we are, you see, with the seven and security here, the paper and no mun, the culdren and Fig. , and S war.

General, however, is comed did I tell you about his mustachies? Dear, I must ready stop, for the earning they tell me is vasting.

Duri, I must ready stop, for the carriers they tell me is varing.

Clough seems to have passessed in a high degree some of the characteristics of the Masselm Caristian school, and to have had, or funcionative to the Masselm Caristian school, and to have had, or funcionative to the passes of the masses of the Masselm the ready passes the pick while flesh of women and can her school, from time to time, as it was turned up by cheerfully liberious hands, and the red pick while flesh of women and can her school gleam about a malf-open-air household. To this time is written "The Bothou of Toberna-Vaoreh," and this very churaing outling, pleasant as the smell of peat borning on a sind, five "I'd desire of an oversaubilinative to knock itself breezly against physical realities is very intelligation." The state of mind in which is all softs of spharkes, and has go, no maswer, feel hum delight to the Cord insell and the Annal by way of penancy, and, may lift to the Cord insell and the Annal by way of penancy, and, most mable and visible ones, and passes by life in tangibilities along with this Kitte.

som every day in hos beauty and bodgown Doing plain hosehold work, as washing, cooking, and som in z. Burerost, burer goed, ruddy, with arms bure up to the cibows.

We have no doubt whatever that a man with a strong will and the faith that moves monatains might make such an experiment a

The general character of Mr. Conglès smaller poams has been they have so much sameness that it can only be to the abuse stations public that they will be then oughly aposptable.

the Science of Home Life (Bused on the Third Lelition of "Household Chemistry"). By Albert J. Bernays. W. (1, Allen and Co.

Here life is, no doubt, comprehensive, and there is very little in character or physiology that cannot be prolific into relation with m. Amount, by the first chapter of Dr. Bernys is head it, "lifted, in is Relation to Tungs in General, and the last, statemer rendyingly, "Ourselves in denation to the External World." In a volume of nearly 10 pages, having so wile a scape, the elements would a great deal that is agreed the aid informing angless deal that one are real before; a great deal our less not every real and the facts. So of the latter, puril, from overight all purily from the circumstance that selectiff in facts, are always undergoing revision, are no doubt in over. On page 379 we are tool that D. Diwards has "found eleganent of end on ent of the second of th be entirely prevented

or times. And though the novel surroundings of and fresh air will probably induced favourably below the increase purpose of necessary policies in the last larger time as bette increased at other work, and that if he will as to a nord in at glashing and to fill up the interval between his residuant his afternoon if he the magnetic swill added him a few to on tile, the magnetic swill added him as these is the first description. Possibly serve such ideas as these is a real the minds of some magnine call the real many probably and the minds of some magnines call the minds of the minds of some magnines call the minds of th but know that the Blackwood editor has thought much about

init know that the Blackwood editor has thought much about a trials. There is an article on "Watermarplaces," written have by a most deficiously self-saducient Stoteman, who at the antiquated allosious to a "cit's box" in the London and who indulges in the usual succer at poor "cockneys" providedly over the unlendable badness of Stottish spas, as on to twardile over the thousand-times described German to St. Bulwer Lytton's "Essiys on Life and Literature" commended as casy summer reading, warranted not to most nervous. The best thing in the number is a review of troblon's "North America," the had political reasoning and the tyle of which are sharply castigated.

It is somewhat heavy this month. There are continuations of the service of the summer sharply castigated.

It is somewhat heavy this month. There are continuations of the service of writing. There is the first instalment of a read of "Essays on Political Exmony," by Mr. Ruskin, as a finition which appeared some time ago in the Combill under "Unto this bast." As expositions of political exponents is now series promises to be as brilliant in style and as functional which appeared some time ago in the Combill and read the vision of Riskinslated base on this subject? Surely, if Mr. Ruskin has a functional charged the venue? His the Combill est him or he examinable the ast optimises to be as brilliant in style and as functional earlies on this subject? Surely, if Mr. Ruskin has high to shed upon a theme which embraces matters of the vivid interest and importance to humanity, the readers of the vivid interest and importance to humanity, the readers of the vivid interest and importance to humanity, the readers of the vivid interest and importance to humanity, the readers of the vivid interest and importance to humanity, the readers of the cities should have had the benefit of it. Besides the above, a centar dreamy dialogue between North and South on the read question; and a few others of Pull meris, make up the language of the writer of "Lie loon Am. The base

18 It that Macmillan's is somehow al vay: cing? It is, I think, because the subject so invariably large, solid, heavy matters, whose it more of treatment than that alletted to them. It, conserve, the magazine is, as it were, all kernet will repeat, inflatory in this style of paidfield. Mr. Kinger shows only a somewhat pushly, but again contains a very pacity little sone, H worth quoting :-

or all the world is young, 1 id, the trees are green; according to the trees are green; according to the trees are green; they for boot and thorse, 1 id, if it is world away and the world away are followed by the following the At Levery dor his day.

A levery dochis day.

For is one article, called "The Hord of Man in the Kirk lake Cavera," by John Taylor, author of "The Great Pyramid—Why we have the form of the Great Pyramid—Why it intensely dreary. It is filled with statistics of withh, and hely it length, in regular tabulated forms; and above every ten incomparable word HYLENA'S in capital letters standing posity can of the text. This is all I know about it. What should be the light of the number, "The Morning Paper," by Mr. C. A. Cohins, thy poor and thin, and seems like a warded-but paraphares of a speech at the Newsynders' Fund Dinaer. Mr. Dicey American articles to a conclusion. He states faily and a transfer predict of in for the North, and his carnest hope that she is predicted in the Level and his carnest hope that she is capable power, and, however much people may differ from Mr. I see in the power, and, however much people may differ from Mr. I see the ready position.

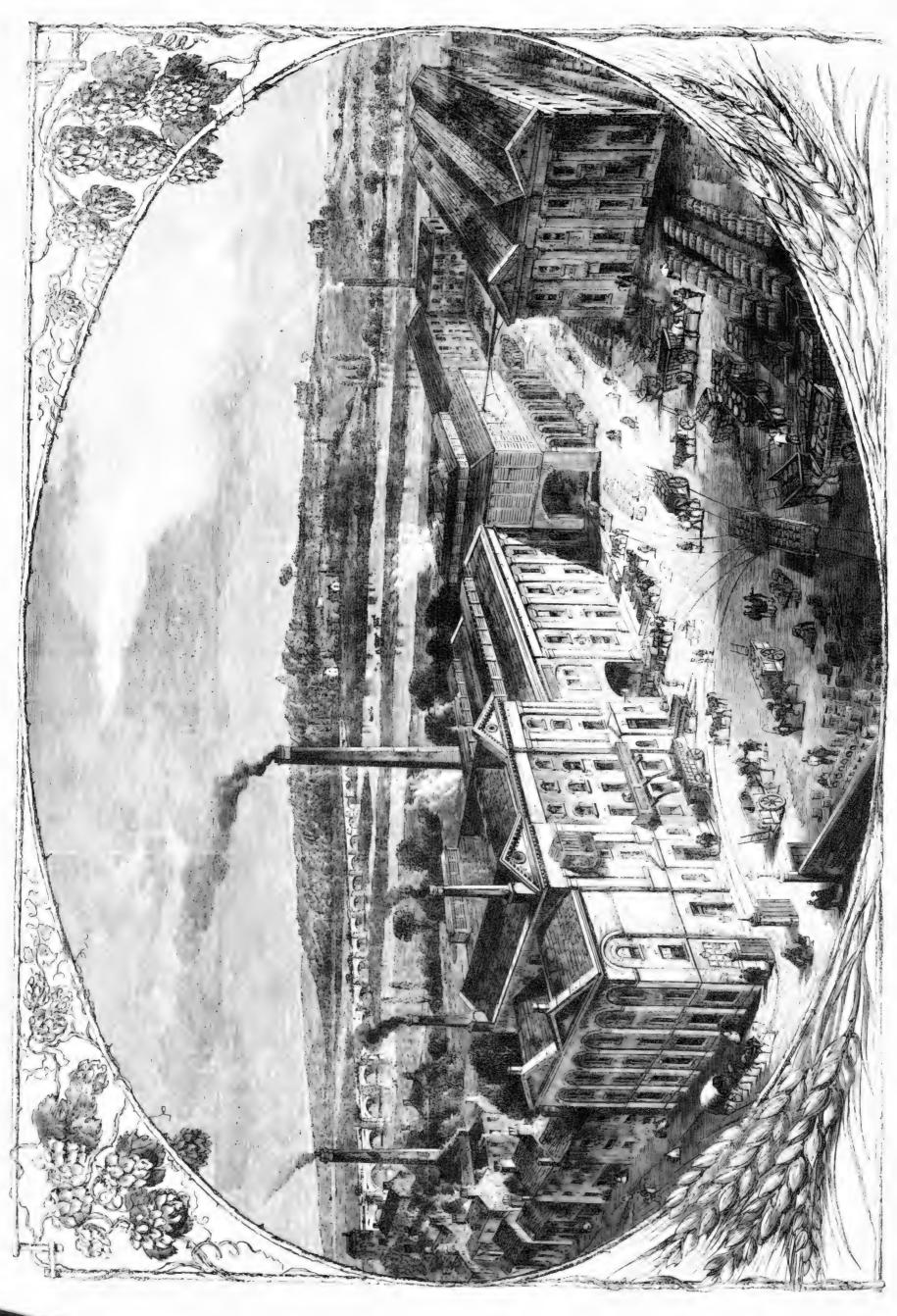
Per graphic power, and, however much people may differ from Mr. Per in politics, he must be congra ulated on an important advance is herary position.

If you ask any of the agents at the reilway bookstulls of which and in the they sell the most copies, they will tell you London Society; the holding at the work, you will find it is just the style of post and for filling up a vace thatfohour. It is by far the lightest fall the magazines; it is as frothy as the cream-interior of a but like that pleasant confection, it is very nice. The acts are its strong point; there is a capital portrait thus month of hall bundreary, a good likeness and an excellent drawing; and the wooden's of the "Redeman Shoring for the Our as Prize" in The Irish's Swell"—the last a healing to some actions althous have, a rerue of the past season—are in the lag ast is reparable. The literary contents curainly have little to be the interest of the state of the past season—are in the lag ast is much in a result of a same entish twang. A type of the general cryle is found in the lag art of past of a same entish twang. A type of the general cryle is found in the lag and or, sole y at the Seasile"—they have, for the most feet and and the lag and the same and the lag and again, "That man's a hars, Sie!" and and again, "That man's a hars, Sie!" and of the dot the ad nicable anamer in which Mr. Jack Easel has the of populogs:" and again, "That man's a hars, Sie!" and of the dot the ad nicable anamer in which Mr. Jack Easel has the of the dot the ad nicable anamer in which Mr. Jack Easel has the of the of the lag and the lag an

r which are now so prevaent, we so taking as the woman are in the real rise processor.

I when the real rise processor is a resident to be reader to be a disay, "hit you off!"

Colid opens with "Romola," the realers of which I commot over; there one of Mr. Lewe's phasameter scenario osays, be Arcohol act as Foot?" which is intelligible to very unscientificate and forms, besides, very pleasant reading at their the first part of a managivent tent. "The Story of Enabeth," so fresh and reading the other the woman are night at type, at I pointed the woman are night at type, at I pointed the common at the action of the processor of the read to the reading as a constant and the second action of the processor of the reading and the reading to a reading to a second action of the reading and the second action of the reading action of the reading and the second action of the reading action o



THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND. NO. XIV.-MESSRS ALLSOPP'S PALE-ALE BREWERY,

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

The history of ale is in some sense the history of England, and the statistics of its consumption would afford to the curious inquirer an indication of social and political alternations.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether an extended account of the origin and progress of the great beverage in all its ancient and modern varieties would not include voluminous annotations.

modern varieties would not in-clude voluminous annotations on that famous "History of the World," the author of which lived in an epoch when the art of brewing had reached, if not its culmination, at least a degree of perfection which was in itself no slight addition to the glory of the are.

no slight addition to the groy of the age.

For learned disquisitions, however, upon the "cerevisia" of Plinty, the "cerealis liquor" of Plautus, or the "zythum" of Columella, I am neither capable nor inclined; and in the limited space devoted to this article the "guol" of the feast of Thor, space devoted to this article the "guol" of the feast of Thor, the later "eal," the unhopped Whitsun ale of our Saxon fore-fathers, the "chica" or maize beer of ancient South America, the theorya" (ominous pame) or beer of ancient South America, the "bouza" (ominous name) or millet beer of the Crim Tartars and the Lower Himalaya, the Russian "quass" or rye beer, the "ava" of the South Sea Islands, and that wonderful "koumiss" which the Tartars make from mares' milk, can receive no scientific investigation.

Through the whole course of

our ballad literature, however, the hearty praise of ale (that which we call beer having been a subsequent introduction, if not an unwarrantable innovation) rings out in numbers tuneful and

rings out in numbers tuneful and jovial, with plenty of good old suggestive titles, from "nutbrown" to "nappy."

From Bishop Still, whose orthodox utterances in favour of the honest liquor exhibit a generous acceptance of either "new or old," to the grand old "waterman," John Taylor, who rowed in a wherry from London to York, down the Thames, the Trent, and the Humber, drinking ale all the way, what do we not find in its praise? Then, have we not the Hagamena songs and "Sir John Barleycorn," and a host of others, in which the keynote is ale and jollity?

If the history of ale is the history of England, however, it may be

Hagamena songs and "sir John Barreycoth," and a host of others, in which the keynote is ale and jollity?

If the history of ale is the history of England, however, it may be said that for the last two hundred years the history of the Allsopps is the history of that glorious brewage of Burton which still bears the palm amongst all other ales. The ale of Burton, indeed, has been celebrated from an antiquity too remote to trace with certainty; but its consumption was principally local, not extending much beyond Derby, until 1623, when it was first introduced into London under the name of "Derby Ale." In our own time the name of the old family of Burton brewers seems likely to remain identified with the beverage, since "a glass of Allsopp" is an every-day request which the publican thoroughly recognises, however he may fail to comply with the demand by serving the genuine article.

All these things, then, make it necessary that I should, in the

demand by serving the genuine article.

All these things, then, make it necessary that I should, in the interest of this series of English workshops, pay a visit to the old brewery at Burton whence Messrs, Allsopp supply that "pale" ale whose sparkling amber fills the glasses of thirsty Britons, both here,

in India, and in the tropics,—whose fresh but mellow ripple now gurgles from cool black bottles in every Parisian restaurant where beer has till lately been unknown except in the state of a stale and flabby beverage which failed to compete with thin "ordinaire."

The Burton ale, however, long before it had become common even in London, was largely appreciated in Russia, where the exportations were welcomed not only by the gentry, but, if the chronicles of the time be reliable, by the Empress Catharine and the rough ship-

importance. Although in 1820 the new Russian tariff removed all the prohibitory duties, and the Russians refused to receive any ale which did not bear the distinguishing brand of the house, another tariff was issued in 1822 which again imposed an almost prohibitive duty on English ale, but by a strange omission English porter was excepted from the tax, a fact to which it is said Messrs. Barclay and Perkins may attribute a rise in their fortunes, since it enabled them to acquire almost a monopoly in the supply of porter to Russia. It was in the same year, however, that Mr. Allsopp determined to brew a description of ale peculiarly adapted for the London market; and, after careful con-

market; and, after careful con-sideration, this was effected by adding to the fine aroma and flavour of the original beer a greater degree of hop bitter, while a more neutral taste which enabled it successfully to compete with porter was at the same time obtained.

It was at about this period

that a trade arose, however, which soon compensated them for the loss of that of Russia. This was no less than the introduction to India of that pale ale duction to India of that pale ale which has since become so celebrated. The first ale of this sort brewed in Burton was the result of an accidental question to Mr. Allsopp from an East India director, who asked why he did not make an attempt on the Indian market at the same the Indian market, at the same time showing him a sample of the pale ale at that time exported. The result was that an experiment was first made by a decoction of differently-dried malt and variously-adjusted hops
—the first brewage of pale ale
having been, in fact, effected
in a teapot in Mr. Allsopp's
counting-house at Burton.

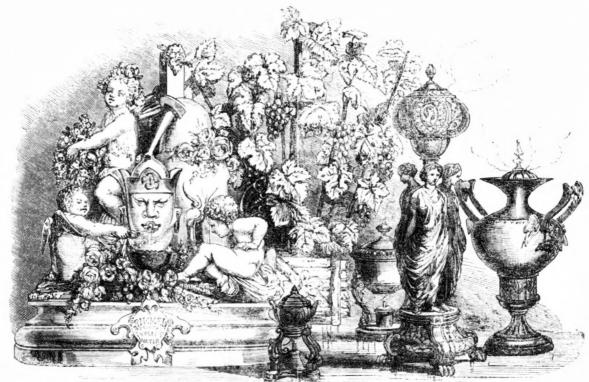
counting-house at Burton.

Through the golden cornfields studded with bright scarlet poppies, once more past Tamworth and Drayton Manor, and the four hours' railway journey from London brings me to that fertile valley where the ancient town of Burton lies upon the silver Trent.

L EXHIBITION. Burton lies upon the silver Trent, set amidst the slope of wooded hills facing that tract of green and fertile country through which the river is shining like a silver band upon an emerald velvet mantle, This simile, which is neither new nor graphic, may possibly have been This simile, which is neither new nor graphic, may possibly have been suggested by the old bridge of thirty-six arches, standing upon which the wayfarer dreams of the days when John of Gaunt kept his Court in the town; of the Abbey Church of St. Modwen, where the nurse of Alfred the Great was buried, and gave her name to St. Modwen's Well; of the Battle of the Roses, fought upon Burton Bridge; of that later and, perhaps, more terrible conflict between Cavaliers and Roundheads. But I have little time for dreaming, and the recollection that in these past scenes of English history the family of the "Allsopps of the Dale" figured more or less brings me back to the object of my visit.

I have already (from the railway station) seen the "new brewery,"—its immense yard piled with whole acres of casks and barrels, but I

I have already (from the railway station) seen the "new brewery,"—its immense yard piled with whole acres of casks and barrels, but I am bound to the old brewery in the High-street. The existing building, which was erected in place of the original one in the present century, extends over a considerably larger space than it did even at the time of its erection, for necessary additions, in consequence of the great increase in the trade, have extended its area to several acres; and when it is considered that the new brewery, and the other pranches of the establishment with which this is converted by relyate branches of the establishment, with which this is connected by private



RIMMEL'S FOUNTAIN, MAGIC VINE, AND VAPORISERS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. building Peter, in whose orgies the strong mellow beer of this Eng-

building Peter, in whose orgies the strong mellow beer of this English brewery—then in the hands of the predecessors of Messrs, Allsopp—held as high a place as, from its sanitary properties, it well deserved. "As soon as one sits down," says an eyewitness of the Court festivities of the Czar, "one is obliged to drink a cup of brandy, after which they ply you with great glasses of adulterated tokay and other vitiated wines, and, between whiles, a bumper of the strongest English beer."

In 1806, however, the Continent was closed entirely to British commerce by the decrees of the Emperor Nacoleon—a change which.

are the continent was closed entirely to British commerce by the decrees of the Emperor Napoleon—a change which, while it exercised little influence on the other breweries in Burton, completely destroyed the large Baltic trade of Messrs. Allsopp by stopping their exports to Northern Europe. This necessitated an increased attention to the means of creating a large home consump-



day, the increased importance of the Salaca as a festbook. The High-street, I am at once introduced to the master brower," than whom I can have no better guide through its rast establishment. Where or may be the meaning of the old tying that "any old woman can brow," it assuredly cannot signify intany old woman can browned; and is probably meant to indicate nationly an ald woman can browned; and is probably meant to indicate nationly an ald woman can accomplish a result which requires years frequence to bring it to perfection. To liturate the method by under the direction of Mr. J. F. Wordhouse, C.La, ble result of engineering skill, since the wall, which is was built on the surface b fore sinking the shaft, being gradually removed from beneath, the curing descended by is own weight to the required depth, charge at the rate of 18,000 gallons an hour; it is meter of any well ever sank, and it has long been men that, not on instances,

these coppers produce about 50,000 gallons of ale daily.

Into the coppers the wort is pruped from the underback, with the addition to each copper of wort of a sociable quantity of hope a light mass which hese on the surface and does not readily become saturated with the floid until it begats to boil and forces its way through. Then, however, it bubbles up into great fishes of foun, dense, and charged with odorous gans, which rise around me as I look wortly into the secting depths. When the boiling has effectually extracted the tonic and other victures of the hops, the wort in its improved condition is conveyed by timed copper pipes to the "hop-back," a large reservoir holding more than 4000 gallons, and about four feet deep. This "back" is provided with a false bottom composed of perforated metal plates, which forms a strainer, separating the hops from the wort. In the new brevery the latter is now pumped into the coolers some 90%, above. These coolers, which occupy the upper floor of the brewhouse, are simply a series of large, shallow tanks, from 100%, to 120% long, 40%, wide, and 8in, deep, lined with Mintori's white porcelain tiles. The timber framework which supports the lofty roof of the cooling-room is filled in with louvre builds, a sort of Venetian shutters, which can be so adjusted as to regulate the temperature. The cooling process is more rapidly effected in warm weather, however, by the use of R ley's belieal refrigerator, a series of small pipes immersed in a constant supply of cold water. From the coolers the wort finds its way to the "squares" (square vats of about 3000 gailons each) or fermenting-tuns on the floor below; there are sixty-four of these vats, and, upon their receiving the wort a quantity of yeast is thrown in to induce fermentation. When the wort has reached a catain stage of attenuation it is once more run off to the "union casks," a series of casks occupying an entire for, both in this and in an adjoining building; there are 1200 of these casks the ale becomes bright, since the

strength bear, do not let me say "striking," but working, testimony to the effects, both moral and physical, of good ale, are engaged in filling the casks, destined for every civilised community where such virtues are recognised.

Everything here, indeed, is on a large scale, even the gasmeter, which is almost as big as a hogahead, seems to partake of this necessity; and at the new brewery, where I am taken to see the matthouses, I am shown, beside the well, a vatroom containing twenty-sik vats, of 11,000 galloms cach. Having a sudden desire to become a brewer, and reflecting on the extent of my resources, it is some comfort to learn that there is a standing rule against receiving apprentices, notwithstanding that large premiums are frequently offered. The master maltster, who is just the sort of man that a muster maltster ought to be, conducts me over the malthouses, a long range of buildings, large enough to ledge a larger number of emigrants than have often gone to form a colony. Beside these buildin s in the brewery-yard, however, there are eight or ten more at Grantham; and even there are insufficient to supply the necessary quantity of malt, so that Messrs. Allsopp have to add to their own stock by purchases from the Nottingham, Beecles, and Newark maltsters. In each malthouse a tank of 75fc, long, 9fc, wide, and 3½fc, deep, will contain 1280 bushels of barley, and the 57f0 galloms of water in which it is steeped for about fifty hours, to prepare it for germination. From these tanks it is removed to the "frames," or large troughs, where it is ganged by the revenue officers for the purpose of charging the day; after which it is spread over the floors of the malt-rooms in various thicknesses. Some of these floors measure 15,000 square feet.

According to the season of the year, the barley remains from ten to fourtem days for the development of the accospine, or germ, which would ultimately burst from the envelope of the seed, a result which is arrested by the drying on the floors of the adjoining drying-kin

wheek, while as many as 2000 old on a are examined, cleaned, and repaired every day. Twenty steam-bolles are neasony for supplying the re-unraments of the brevenies, with which are connected eleven engines of from four to feety horse power.

At the Great Exhibition, to quote the words of the Indig News, "Messa, Alls op have resided a stalk, although they do not exhibit except at the refreshment departments, where some 20,000 to 30,000 jarors six on permonence and pronounces manimumsly in favour of the justice of the award."

And so to finish my visit with a flugon, upon whose edge the bubbles come purling up from the bright liquor below. Truly, says one of those old ballads song at the churn suppers—

This ale it is a gollant thing:

This ale I, is a gallant thing;
It eithers the spicits of a King;
It makes a diract man strive to sing
Ay, and a bergar play!
A cripple that is lame and halt,
And slarce a nitle a day can work,
When he feels the juice of malt
Will throw his crutch away.

Will throw his cratch away.

I have not yet done with Messrs, Allsoppia ale, however, Personally, I certainly don't desire to have done with it for many a year; but or arriving once more in London I pay a supplementary visit to the immense metropolitim stores at Camden-town, Haydon-square, and Poplar. At each of these dejoins his thomands of those casks which supply the consumption of the great city and the foreign markets. How many of these are consumed by thirsty visitors to the

a hasty visit, and whom the drays come and no every thy and all day long, will furnish to representatives from all England examples of the lord toon upon the Press.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMERY AND PERFUME-VAPORISERS AT THE GREAT EXHISTION.

The new of parfumer is a custom so makent as to be execual with the earliest social records; and, although namy of the recipest by which the oils and unguests of antiquity were perpend inglan to seem stronge and fannassic, if not repulsive, there can be no doubten to exist and the present of the contemporary of the records and spices, as well as from namy flowers, their exquisitional of the powerful fragrance. The constant use of sweet-smelling harbs and secured oils is referred to both in the Scriptures and incontemporaneous and subsequenthistory; while inevery nation where divelgation has reached the point of fuxury, perfumes have always been considered a necessary addition to the toilet. Indeed, the foil Greeks and Romans were accustomed to use awest waters, exametics, and delicate pomatini afroct as freely as the ladiest of our own time; and even amongst the discoveries within the excavations of burief Dompeti the vases which healt the pocious unguents have not been wanting.

In the present day, however, perfumery has been almost transferred from the category of more luxuries to be classed with measurements of the great freed from the category of more luxuries to be classed with measurements and the reconstitution of a natural taste. The consumption of perfumes has so much increased during the loss fow years that the trade in France and Great Britain alone produces nearly three millions sterling per annum—a result effected by the decessary of the constitution of countries as greatly day, also, not only to those elegant trills believed to the present of the producines being included with other wares, as in 1851) are very ill-placed, since the long time of forming a sub-class, instead of their producines being included with other wares, as in 1851) are very ill-placed, since the l

Public Drinking-Fountains, similar to those in England, have just been stablished in Brussels

OPERA AND MUSIC.

The approach interminable season at Her Mojesty's Place last Salanday, when a large portion of "Noble. Talms in the part of the herone; the model of the same incomparable prima doubt as the e part of the heroine; the management of the heroine that do not not the thems he bridge" (the Autess being

knowledge acquired in his other profession, he has become convined that "the real principle of the cultivation of the voice is almost a scaled book to the public, and, indeed, to the greater part of the musical profession, it being a common but most fallacious idea that musical profession, it being a common but most fallacious idea that any one with a knowledge of natace can tunch singing." Supre-Farrai hopes that his treatise may prove serviceable to conserve and he a means of making the musical profession attach more inportance to the calification of the p-culiar tone of cach voice, so for it may be made agreeable and lasting. Instead of this, he telle to voices are too often rained by pupils having difficult songs given to them, in order to graffy their varity or that of their friends, he foot they have acquired the power of sustaining the voice throughout is matural extent with a firm and clear intonation. "When it is recollected that it has taken years of application and study to enaborrofessional singers to execute properly the songs we are accustomed to hear a temptral by almost every young lang who is requested to sing in a drawing-room, the absurdity of the prevailing system becomes self-evid-ut."

Signor Ferrari divides his work into two parts. In the first he treats of the cultivation of the voice: in the second of singing as an art; and be meditarias, most rationally, that the all-important thing is to perfect the instrument, after which it is comparatively easy to show how the instrument ought to be used. "The cultivation of the voice" (to less the author speak for himself) "is that branch of the art of music the less tunderstood because the least studied, the slighing of the most wind orans according to the methad pursued. With regard to the recome subject—staying, or what is commonly called learning to sing—this generally consists of going through a monder of songs with a master, and profiting by his taste in embellishing and altering the songs to suit the capabilities of the pupil. If the voice extravagant is their singing, and what they intend to be a pather performance becomes in reality a more caricature." Signer Formal again in a complimentary humour when he informs amateurs the many of them possess 'quite as much musical taste and feeling professional musicians." But that does not lessen the value of a remarks as to the absolute necessity of forming the voice being proceeding to sing with it. Perhaps his opinion as to this necessity not quite so new or so peculiar to himself as he would see to imagine. It is not held, or, at least, is not acted upon the great majorisy of inferior singing musters, who, as a rule, this less of the art of singing than of the art of getting pugilibut all professors of a high class are aware that to die the production of tone they must be fally acquainted with its structure and functions of the organ which produces it. We will ago so far as to say that every singing-master ought to make a min structure and functions of the throat, but it is agood thing that some fe have really doneso. Signor Ferrari from a surgeon has become as in the master. Signor Garcia, one of the first singing-masters of his time, it dissected and observed the vocal organs to such advantage that has added materially to the store of scientific knowledge on a subject, in token of which the Faculty of Medicine of the Universi of Königsberg a few weeks since conferred special honours upon him his capacity of anatomist.

Impromptu in B Flat, by Schubert,—Messrs, Ashdown and Parry, and Messrs. Chappell, have published this beautiful melody with its equally beautiful variations, which differ as much from the ordinary formalistic variations of our modern drawing-room composers as any one of Schubert's songs does from a commonplace ballad of the day. As the piece, moreover, is by no means difficult, we consider not only that (in the language of advertisements) "no amateur's library should be without it;" but we go so far as to say that amateurs who, being acquainted with it, yet do not possess it, must be either insane or insolvent. The only difference between the two editions (as regards printing) is this, that in Messrs. Chappell's the fingering, by Mc. Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have also published the "Impromptu in Effat," by the same composer—a work of the same character and almost of equal beauty.

Ecoseys' Shilling "Messiah."—This, we suppose, is the cheapert possible edition of the greatest possible oratorio. The production subsciently describes itself in its title. To the fact that here the purchaser gets all "The Messiah" for half the price of a song we need only a blathat the work is printed in good type, on good paper, and that it is conveniently bound. We should have spoken of it as a really cheap book if it had been offered to the public at 5s.

A JURY IN THE SHERIFFS' COURT OF HAMPSHIRE has been called upon to assess the compensation to be paid by the Government to Mr. Thomas Thistiethwaits for Portsdown-bill, which they have taken for the forti-fications of Portsmouth. The quantity of land taken is about one thousand acres, and the compensation awarded is £95,799.

LAW AND CRIME.

and,
jury, after a deliberation of some hours, were
ble to come to a decision, and were finally disged without a venice,
poor girl, agod fifteen, was found asleep in an
touse belonging to a builder at S ony Scratford,
hospitable preprietor prosecuted her for the
nec, and she received a sentence of three months'
resonant, and at the end of that time confin-

all, er, being insolvent and pursued by the the Sheriff, shot a horse worth £50 and a lig to prive them from father into the his ereditors. On his appearance before his creditors. Or his appearance before missioner in Bankruptcy, it was decided

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Day Jones is before, and seemine you for his between the rate of the first power and them to Enrich Columbia, they are the seeming and the seeding and the seeming and the seeding and the seeming and the seeding and the see

NATHALIE, Monitor to the Prince Imperial.—"This wonder of wonders is more intensely welcomed than ever; her performance have justly gained for her the product tile of La Riene des Gymnastes."—Ers. August 2. "Mile. Narhalie will draw the forward "—Daily News. She will (by Imperial permission) appear nightly. Grand Operatio Scientists. Francisca artistes: Miss Reveces lasses, Miss Thirlwall, Mr. Parkinson, &c., with full band and chorus of sixty performers, under the direction of Mr. Thomas and chorus of sixty performers, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Bartleman. The wondrous Julien, the elegant Ethair, the Fabracott Brothers. with their incompared little drummer. Welland, nigrer; Mrs. Brian, buffe; and Miss Resina Collins, violinist, add to the nightly attractions of this splendid entertainment. N.B. The coolest and best ventilated building in London.

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